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M. MARIN AVERS COMPENSATIONS DUE TO FRANCE

Britain and United States
Said to Protect Germans
at Cost of the French

SPEECH SHOWS GREAT WEALTH OF ARGUMENT

Mobilization of France Equal
to Loss of 11,000,000,000
Working Hours

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 22.—All comment to-day shows that the speech of Louis Marin on the interrelated debts is generally accepted as setting forth real French sentiment, which the Government cannot, perhaps, express officially, but which is implied in its whole attitude. Considerable use will doubtless be made of the arguments elaborated.

The ideas are not new; they were uttered four years ago by Joseph Caillaux, whose friends are putting him forward again. France certainly feels it would be an injustice not to consider other things than money in making up the war accounts. French opinion, says a Radical organ, is unanimous: we wish to pay, but desire the establishment of an account of compensations. All war debts are also debts of honor; and the Allies, it is argued, have contracted such debts toward France.

A Significant Thesis

M. Marin does not belong to the Government Party, and universal acceptance of his thesis, therefore, is the more significant. The thesis is that there should be equitable compensation between the Allies in reckoning the sacrifices consented to by each, particularly by France. The speech occupied four hours, therefore it is impossible even to summarize the wealth of argument which was brought in defense of the French case.

Everything depends on the assumption of a common cause. He showed, on this assumption, that France suffered the greatest material losses. The mobilization was equivalent to 11,000,000,000 working hours, of which 8,000,000,000 were spent in the front line trenches.

At the Versailles conference England and America refused to allow France to charge the costs of the war against Germany. It was regarded as unfair to saddle Germany with such a charge. Was it, then, fair to put the costs of France today? If it was a matter of business, the lives given and the heroism shown must somehow be counted.

The War Costs of France

England and America came to France's aid, but France had also aided England and America. Should the cost of the uniform in which a man faced the enemy be considered and his life ignored? Must France pay for the one without any offset for the other? The war costs of France were 232,000,000,000 francs, but without France Germany would have dominated Europe politically and materially. Both England and America desired to prevent that. He referred to those who were not involved by victory, but were richer than ever in peace, making France surrender to unjust demands under the promise of peace and security, which never materialized; and this surely called for compensation on the part of those who with promises had prevented France from obtaining what was needed.

It is clear that the Herriot Government is expected to inspire itself by such arguments in any negotiations, and this adds considerably to its difficulties. Today it is possible that Edouard Herriot himself may make some pronouncement.

NORWEGIAN WOMAN KNIGHTED

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 22.—Harriet Backer, Norway's foremost woman painter, was yesterday appointed by King Haakon a Knight of St. Olav for her splendid achievements in Norwegian art. She is the fourth woman to obtain the order of St. Olav. A grand exhibition of Miss Backer's works was opened yesterday.

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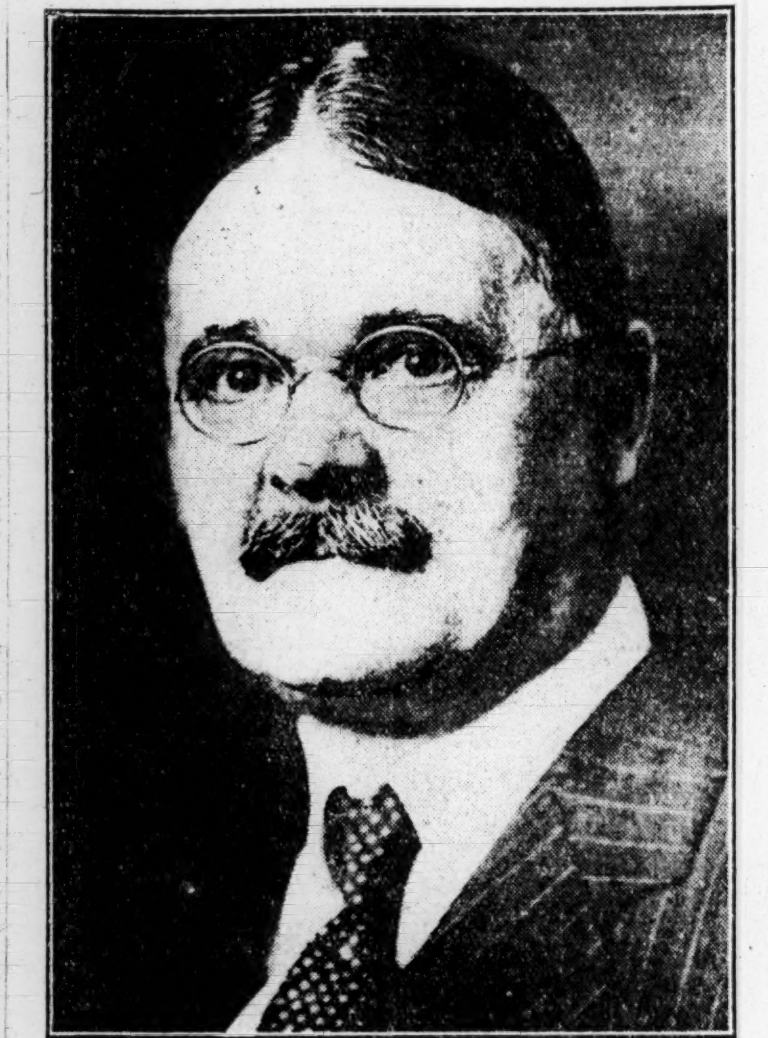
Harvard Law Dean Elected by University of Wisconsin

Dr. Roscoe Pound Named to Succeed Dr. Edward A. Birge, Who Becomes President Emeritus After Half Century of Service

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22 (Special).—Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, has been elected president of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Edward A. Birge, who will complete 50 years of service here next June, will become president emeritus.

Dr. Pound was selected unanimously. He is entertained here, it is reported.

Dr. Pound, when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he had received a telegram from the University of Wisconsin informing him that a committee was coming to see



DR. ROSCOE POUND
Dean of Harvard Law School, Who Has Been Elected President of the University of Wisconsin.

him, and that a letter had been directed to him. "This is all I know or can say about it now," he said.

Dr. Pound was born in Lincoln, Neb., on Oct. 27, 1870. He was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1888 and from Harvard Law School in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in 1897.

No doubt of Dr. Pound's acceptance from a field which had been narrowed from 50 candidates to a group which included Robert Morris Lovett of Chicago University, Dr. Otis W. Caldwell of Columbia Teachers' College, Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, and Frank P. Graves, New York Commissioner of Education.

NEW PORT RATES STIR OPPOSITION

Through Freight Charges
Should Be Equalized With
Ocean Rates, Boston Says

With an entire new schedule of ocean shipping rates now in view, an attempt to unify the interests of all ports involved in the decision of the United States Shipping Board requiring uniform charges from the Atlantic and Gulf cities to Europe will be made at a special meeting of the transatlantic conference, representing both American and foreign steamship companies, proposed to be called in New York within the next few days.

Boston and New England shipping men, opposed to the equalization of the ocean rates without similar allowance in the through-freight charges, indicated today that they would defer their intention to appeal the decision of the Shipping Board until the bill being pressed by William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, for the complete elimination of the railroad freight differentials is given consideration in Congress.

To give the representatives of New England shipping interests opportunity to outline in detail the effects which the new regulation may have upon them, and to prepare to back the legislation which he has proposed, Senator Butler will be in Boston a week from Saturday. He will address the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts on the subject at that time, and will confer with the shipping officials.

Complication Arises

The establishment of a system of uniform rates from all ports, with the freight differentials being left as they are, has thrown open the entire question of a new scale of rates. It was pointed out today. The American ships can no longer charge the additional 15 cents per 100 pounds from Charleston, S. C., more than is charged by the north Atlantic ports. Thus, it is said, the southern ports will want to increase all rates, while the northern ports will insist on the present schedule because of their proximity to Europe. This competition will likewise involve the foreign shipping concerns which, entering to the southern trade, will be forced unwillingly into decreased charges.

To harmonize the apparently divergent interests, it is expected that the transatlantic conference will call a gathering of all its members early next week at the latest. Boston shipping men, expressing a willingness to discuss the situation in its

Greeks to Bar Italians Buying Corfu Land

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 22

The announcement that the Greek Government will shortly introduce a new law forbidding foreigners to purchase land on the island of Corfu is causing unfavorable comment in the Italian press, which describes the measure of the Athens Government as particularly directed against Italians who settle in Corfu.

This measure is described as an "act of hostility," and what is demanded is that while no special privileges should be extended to Italians their rights should continue undiminished and be fully respected.

MR. DEVER ASKS TRACTION LINES BE CITY-OWNED

Chicago Question May Be
Decided at Polls—Public
Hearings Near

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Municipal ownership of Chicago's local transportation system, involving possible financing of between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000, will be discussed at public Council hearings soon. The city administration hopes to bring the question to a vote at the election, April 7.

Taking over of Chicago's widespread surface lines, together with its elevated roads, buildings of comprehensive extensions, and the digging of Chicago's first subway, are elements of the situation.

Considerable remains to be worked out before the proposition can be presented for passage to the City Council and then sent to a referendum. Prices for the sale to the city have yet to be agreed upon, as well as the terms of administration thereafter. Serious opposition has developed. The Council of the city, however, running much more swiftly now after months spent in negotiation and Mayor William E. Dever anticipates a favorable vote in Council by March 7, the last day possible to get on the April ballot.

Question of Finances

To buy the great properties involved the city of Chicago has but a relatively small, and a totally inadequate amount of cash available and it is forbidden by law to bond itself for the purpose. Therein lies the unique phase of the proposed transaction.

Bankers negotiating in behalf of a large group of traction security holders have agreed to accept such certificates with the provision that the character of operation be such as to assure them of interest and payment at maturity.

The main obstacle remaining to be cleared at this hour, Francis X. Busch, corporation counsel, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, concerns the question of the jurisdiction of the court designated to operate the properties the city acquires, after 51 per cent of the certificate holders are retired.

Appraisal of the surface lines is now in progress and a report is expected within a week or 10 days. The street car companies have been holding out for \$152,000,000 a figure which has resulted from terms of the last traction ordinance, adopted in 1907. Incidentally it is the lapse of years which brings the transportation question to a head at this time, as franchises expire in 1927.

\$91,000,000 for Elevated

The elevated situation does not appear as far advanced as the surface lines. The price asked appears to be \$91,000,000. The city administration has balked at this.

Chicago has \$40,000,000 in cash wherewith to proceed, income received from profit-sharing almost entirely from the surface lines. Plans contemplate putting this into subways. Mr. Busch said the best procedure was to build subways on a 50-50 assessment basis, as the South Street improvement was handled, charging public benefits against adjacent property because of substantial advantages accruing, through subway location. It would take four or five years to carry subway building through in this manner, but Mr. Busch felt it worth while.

With \$5,000,000 more coming into the subway fund, making a total of \$45,000,000, and that amount, doubled through special assessments, the resultant total of \$90,000,000, he pointed out, would be sufficient to build 18 or 19 miles of subway.

Enlargement of Chicago's traction facilities is an impelling factor in the city's long-drawn-out traction question. Most of the traction people say it is impossible to give the service and extensions necessary for Chicago under a 20-year franchise, because they cannot get the required money. Chicago is committed to franchises of no longer duration. Much-needed extensions have gone unbuilt for years. Mayor Dever holds the only alternative to be municipal ownership under some such plan as that he now offers.

Extensions to surface and elevated lines to the extent of \$150,000,000 will be financed by issue of further special certificates, according to the plan, the bankers, Mr. Busch states, having agreed to recommend them.

COOLIDGE TALKS LAUSANNE PACT WITH SENATORS

Paris Accord Not Discussed
at Dinner—Borah and
Johnson Attend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Coolidge invited members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to dine with him at the White House last evening. It was an impromptu affair and followed closely upon the action of the Senate in asking for the text of the Paris agreement and all other information bearing upon the terms of the agreement, also the adoption of the naval bill amendment asking President Coolidge to call a conference to meet in Washington for the limitation of land and sea armaments. The latter was by unanimous consent and without debate; the former was sponsored by the irreconcilables.

This is the first step in the issue of control of the foreign policies of the United States. The State Department has had the matter well in hand and Mr. Coolidge desires to have the Senate ready to act on the executive department. At the same time he earnestly desires to work on friendly basis with the Senate. To that end he asked members of the Foreign Relations Committee to dine informally with him last evening.

Child and Moore Present

At the time there were present Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, and Alexander Moore, present Ambassador to Spain. Others at the dinner were: William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas; Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio; George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama; Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada; and John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee. Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, sent regrets. Five members of the committee were out of town. Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, was not invited. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was not present.

Lausanne Treaty Discussed

After the dinner it was said that the Paris pact was discussed, attention being focused chiefly on the Lausanne Treaty, under which the United States would resume diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Members of the Senate yesterday expressed some apprehension regarding the signing of the treaty between Japan and Soviet Russia, as it will affect American interests, and more information regarding it is to be sought.

The Foreign Relations Committee has decided to devote the whole of next Wednesday's meeting to proposals for American participation in the World Court. This is the first real move to bring this issue before the Senate and to satisfy the demands of certain senators that the Court be no longer ignored.

BANKS FAVORABLE TO GOLD STANDARD

British Proposal Finds Further Weighty Support

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 22.—One of Great Britain's five leading banks, also two discount companies, have in a statement issued today, strongly forwarded by economists and progressives headed by John M. Keynes, who was made a peer of the realm, the commodity price index as being more stable.

In his presidential address for Barclay's Bank today, published here, Frederick C. Goodenough declared that there is already a return to gold parity; "the only question being the precise date, which he holds 'cannot be far distant.' It is of the 'greatest importance,' he adds, 'that there be an early return also to a free gold market for London,' subject only to safeguards to insure that there be no need thereafter to revert to inconvertibility.

Mr. Goodenough, in this connection, stated that the Bank of England has £5,000,000 in gold and there is "some reason to suppose America might be willing to make arrangements which would mitigate the inconvenience of seasonal and temporary movements."

In any case he holds it is "clearly to the interest of America that a free gold market should be reopened here."

Similar views were expressed at meetings here yesterday of Alexander Discount Company and the National Discount Company.

Sterling Reaches \$4.79 3/4

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Predictions of an early return of sterling to gold parity by London bank executives at the annual meeting of shareholders, stimulated the demand for that currency in the London and New York markets today, demand bills in this market advancing 1 1/2 cents to \$4.79 3/4, the highest price in over 10 years, and within 7 cents of par.

Foreign exchange dealers here reported that the buying was both of the investment and speculative class, many New York business firms accumulating sterling bills now in anticipation of future needs.

ALBANIA A REPUBLIC

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP).—The National Assembly of Albania has unanimously proclaimed that country a republic, according to semi-official dispatches received here last evening from Tirana.

Women Lead Movement to Outlaw War



B. & M. PLEA TO BE FOUGHT

New Hampshire Employs
Counsel to Appear Before
the Interstate Commission

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22 (Special).—The State of New Hampshire has engaged Edward C. Niles, formerly chairman of the public service commission and during the war-time Government operation of railroads the representative at Washington of all the short-line railroads, to contest the abandonment of branch railroad service in this State by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Mr. Niles will prepare a case in opposition to the Boston & Maine project, which he will present before the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of all the communities in this State which will be affected by the proposed discontinuance of service.

It is understood that the State will argue in favor of a delay in the abandonment of railroad lines until the Government's attitude is ascertained, which has been provided to experiment with more economical methods of operation, such as the substitution of unit cars for regular trains and a reduction in the operating crews.

The contention of the State that communities now served by the railroad would be much better off with some sort of skeleton railroad service, operated under the most economical of supervision, than they would be with no service at all, and service to be provided by the railroad when the railroads are abandoned.

KANSAS GIRL EAGER TO SHOW PRESIDENT SOME 'REAL' WHEAT

She Will Deliver Sack of
\$2-a-Bushel Prize Product
Reaped by Mr. Harding

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 22.—Vada Watson, a girl who has managed a Kansas farm, is ready to start for Washington to deliver to President Coolidge a sack of wheat harvested by President Harding and a message declaring "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world."

Mr. Harding reaped the wheat on the Chester O'Neal farm near Hutchinson, where he passed on his trip to the Pacific coast in 1923. It is hard wheat such as has recently sold in the Kansas City market at \$2 a bushel.

Miss Watson won the honor of being the envoy to the President in a contest at the inaugural ball in Gov. Ben S. Paulsen in Topeka, in which 17 other young women from various sections of the state participated. She is the daughter of M. E. Watson, a farmer, and is a student at Sterling College at Sterling, Kan.

H. W. WOOD RE-ELECTED

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 22.—Henry Wise Wood was re-elected president of the United Farmers of Alberta at the annual convention yesterday.

World News in Brief

Melbourne, Vic. (AP).—The British Government will advance Australia approximately \$5,000,000 for every 1,000 immigrants sent to Australia from England, according to an agreement recently concluded between the two governments. The money will be used for public improvements such as waterworks, roads, railways, land clearing and housing in sections where immigrants settle, and in otherwise providing opportunities equal to those of native Australians.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the treaty with Haiti and the Dominican Republic confirming the evacuation of American military forces and describing the method for the refunding of the Dominican debt totaling \$25,000,000.

Riga (AP).—The Latvian Parliament has passed a law forbidding the sale of alcoholic drinks at educational institutions, at theaters, exhibitions, fairs, in provision shops, on board vessels in inland waters, on railway trains and in railway stations. Furthermore, the sale of alcoholic drinks is forbidden on Sundays and holidays in the exclusive shops where they may be obtained on week days.

Dublin (AP).—The Free State Government has decided to take part in the movement for popularizing Ireland as a tourist resort. The Minister of Commerce has summoned a conference of the various hotel, railway and other interests involved, and it is hoped to bring public bodies in the north into co-operation with the movement.

Washington.—A bill authorizing appropriation of \$1,250,000 for construction of a new American embassy and consulate general in Tokyo has been passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

Guatemala City.—Work on the railroad which is to run from Zacapa, in eastern Guatemala, to San Salvador, is to begin shortly, according to Minor C. Keith, president of the International Railways Company of Central America. Mr. Keith said that 2000 laborers would be employed and that building would require two years.

WORLD COURT FIRST TO EARN WOMEN'S VOTE

Is Initial Crystallization of
Sentiment at Parley to
Study War's Cure

UNDERSTANDING IS PRIME OBJECTIVE

Comprehensive Report on the
Means to Achieve and Secure
Peace Envisaged

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A favorable report on the World Court today is the first crystallization of sentiment of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Coming at the close of a day devoted to fact-finding speeches on various international agencies, the declaration in favor of the World Court was greeted with much enthusiasm. Seven of the nine national women's organizations which united in calling the conference already are committed to the Court, and its agency as a means of curing war has been advocated again and again in the speeches to which the women have been listening since Sunday.

The decision for the Court was the first hint of what may be expected from the committee on findings in its full report on Saturday. Mrs. John Ferguson, president of the Council of Women for Home Missions and chairman of the committee, having asked permission of the conference for the preliminary statement on the World Court today.

Co-operation "Without Fear"

The conference took another move toward putting its peace program on a permanent basis when it voted to establish a continuing committee composed of the presidents of the nine co-operating organizations with the chairman of peace or international committees already set up by the nine groups. The resolution was offered by Miss Rose Brenner, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, and included provision for the continuing committee to transmit the findings of the conference to the League of Nations and to keep a record of the progress which each makes in following the program.

A resolution declaring that the women of the United States are ready to co-operate "with fear" to end war was introduced today and referred to the committee on findings. Economic questions, postal laws, copyrights, opium, health, communication and other questions which have been referred to the Government, international agencies were described in detail by Raymond B. Fosdick, Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's League of Nations Advisory Committee on the traffic in women and children, and Prof. Herbert Pels of the University of Cincinnati dealt with the International Labor Office.

International Understanding

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of nonpolitical agencies contributing to international understanding. Dr. Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, speaking on "Education and International Understanding," and Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, representing the religious organizations in the conference, talking on the missionary as an agent of international understanding, summarized by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, who referred to the early movement toward international understanding, called the Old Leaf Circle, which were formed in Europe as a result of Elihu Burritt's missionary work for peace.

In 1871 Julia Ward Howe used these ideas as a basis for the European celebration of Mother's Day for Peace, which she established in this country in 1872. The movement after the first Hague Conference which came May 15 as the date for this observance, Dr. Spencer referred to the International Council of Women, which spread through 19 countries during its first year, and through its committees on peace and arbitration, and the work initiated by Mrs. Howe.

In the United States the Hague conferences were followed by meetings in every state save three, at which resolutions were adopted calling for an association of nations to substitute law for war—just what many women today are seeking. "Women's organizations had become so strong and had taken up so many questions," said Dr. Spencer, "that during the Great War women from 15 countries representing both enemy and allied groups were able to meet at The Hague, and under the banner of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom pledge themselves to work for the abolition of war."

"Lasting commercial success cannot be achieved by the brutal tactics of war," said Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, speaking on international commerce as a peace factor. A new concept of permanent trade advantage, he said, is taking the place of talk of tariff wars, commercial clashes and the competition for commerce which has been mentioned as a cause of war, rival imperialistic ambitions, and conflicting claims to trade routes, terminals and financial facilities.

Miss Josephine Schain is secretary of the conference and Mrs. William L. Darby is general chairman of arrangements. Miss Rosa Manus of Holland is acting as secretary to the presiding officer, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

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AMERICA DETERMINED TO TAKE ALL MARINES FROM NICARAGUA

United States Eager to Have Little Nation Make Its Own Way Now That Election Has Been Held—Troops Busily Training Adequate Constabulary

By WALLACE THOMPSON

The Nicaraguan Government was officially informed more than a year ago that the United States intended to withdraw, by January, 1925, the legion guard of 100 marines who have been on duty at Managua since they went there to restore order two years ago. Within the last few days it has been finally announced from Washington that the withdrawal would take place, despite the varying circumstances which from time to time have made postponement seem inevitable, the only respite being an eleven-hour announcement that the marines might remain six months after Jan. 31 for the organization and intensive training of a Nicaraguan constabulary to take their place.

Washington's conception of the situation was stated in the note of Oct. 8, 1923, as that under the new election law by which the President would be chosen in October, 1924, and inaugurated in January, 1925, Nicaragua would have a government admitted by all factions to be representative of the will of the majority. It was pointed out that the marines would be unnecessary as a guarantee of tranquillity, especially as a Nicaraguan constabulary, trained by retired American army officers, should be organized against the time of withdrawal of the marines.

The election was held, Carlos Solórzano winning in a race which indicated a need of a controlling faction. As a result of this and the delay in the organization of the constabulary, the marines have been ordered to remain the extra six months to complete the building up of this particular necessity of their successful withdrawal. But none the less, Washington is carrying through its announced intention.

Reconsideration Urged
The Nicaraguans have from the first received the news with the greatest concern, and have repeatedly urged reconsideration of the determination to withdraw, and observers have even suggested that the election and the delay with the constabulary have been allowed chiefly for the purpose of making the withdrawal of the marines impossible. For the marines have given Nicaragua, by their peaceful presence, a period of apparent tranquillity.

That Washington is carrying through its plans for withdrawal is due, apparently, to a single factor—the determination to end definitely the so-called "protectorate" or "intervention" in Nicaragua as it is ending those in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The experiment in Nicaragua has been one of interest and importance, for it has been, literally, a test of the workability of the co-operation of great nations in the friendly solution of the problems of a weak nation. If Washington is withdrawing the marines, because it believes that the time has come to put that experiment to the test of leaving Nicaragua to the Nicaraguans alone, the withdrawal itself becomes a move of transcendental importance.

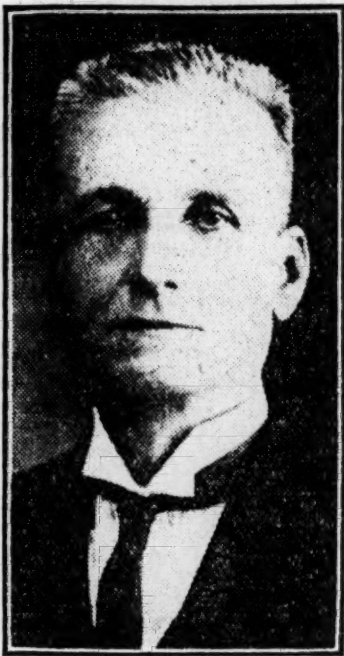
The marines entered Nicaragua in 1912, but the history of the United States' direct intervention in Nicaraguan affairs long antedates that. Since the earliest days of Nicaragua's difficulties with Great Britain over British claims to its Caribbean coast, the United States has been a sponsor for this Central American country. In 1849 and until the opening of the Union Pacific Railway thirty years later, Nicaragua was one of the most important routes between the east and California.

Perpetual Option on Canal
William Walker, the American filibuster, was for a time President of Nicaragua and probably contemplated annexation to the United States. In the fifties, later came the long canal agitation. The decision was for Panama as against Nicaragua, although today the United States holds a perpetual option for a second canal across Nicaragua, bought in 1917 primarily because Nicaragua needed \$20,000,000, which could well be given it for the option.

Out of the Panama Canal grew the necessity of a more peaceful era in Central America, at a time when Jose Santos Zelaya (from 1893 to 1910 dictator of Nicaragua) was disturbing everything. In 1907 President Roosevelt and the United States called the Central American States into conference in Washington. Among the many treaties signed there, was one providing for noninterference with neighbors' quarrels in Central America. This was the chief pastime of Señor Zelaya and before his emissaries got home from Washington he was busy again, in Costa Rica and Honduras.

In October, 1909, a revolution against Zelaya started in Bluefields, on the Caribbean coast, under Juan J. Estrada, Governor of that Province. The rebels moved southwestward toward the lake country and the richest part of Nicaragua. There

Nicaragua's President



Keynote View Co.

CARLOS SOLÓRZANO

American marines who had made that possible. The question of the wisdom of ending the revolution so promptly as a means of preventing further destruction will hardly be questioned by military men, but there has lasted, to this day, a question of the moral and diplomatic right.

The only other trouble which the marines ever had with the Nicaraguans came several years later, and was the immediate result of the publication in a Liberal newspaper of Managua of accusations against the president of the republic, which with the aid of a telephone pole for battering rams, they entered and wrecked with a thoroughness to which printing offices are peculiarly susceptible.

These two incidents alone stand in 12 years' record. Since the last, the popularity of the marines, the friendliness of the Nicaraguan people and of the Nicaraguan Government, have been manifested in too many ways to permit any doubt of their sincerity.

MOTOR COMPETITION CUTS RAIL INCOMES

Utilities Board Would Have State Regulate Omnibuses

Regulation of competition by motor vehicles for the protection of the trolley systems of the State and the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads is proposed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities in its annual report submitted to the General court yesterday.

The department finds that while the New Haven and the Boston & Maine are doing much better financially than they have done in the past, yet for improvement and that this should come from more fair earning conditions for the roads.

The department finds that motor vehicle competition is largely the cause of the hardships of the trolley lines. The wage increases also have had their effect on the trolley department, says, while they have not been able to add to their incomes through increased fares.

The New England roads have been injured, the commission finds, by improper division of through rates, inadequate remuneration for terminal services, unregulated competition by motor vehicles and excessive interest charged by the Federal Government for loans to the roads.

In enforcing the "Blue Sky Law," the department, during the last year, stopped the sale of securities which had a par value of \$518,606.64, and in three years that this law has stopped the sale of securities which had a par value of \$1,320,767.546.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB PRIZES
Members of the Boston Manuscript Club at their meeting in the Hotel Victoria voted to start a prize contest, open only to members, for the best poem and short story. Charles Hammond Gibson, president of Boston, and the American Literary Society, was the speaker of the evening.

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STANDARDS FOR HOME SOUGHT BY WOMEN'S CLUBS FEDERATION

Program of New Department Outlined at Conference at Boston University—Various Organizations Extend Greetings and Promises of Co-operation

Study of spiritual values and ethics for the purpose of establishing standards for home life are to be emphasized in the work of the department of the American home of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, the department advisor, told those attending the department conference at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, of Boston University, this morning.

Further outlining the program of the department she said that it would work to obtain college credit for work in home economics courses successfully performed by students. As it is, she pointed out, many girls and young women are prevented from taking up such courses because they are not given credit.

Co-operation Sought
Mrs. Leach asked co-operation of all the clubs in the home extension service carried on by the State for better homes and a happier people. She had been asked, she said, if in the enthusiasm for the American home the clubs would lessen their activities along the lines of education and civics. In reply she said they would not.

Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, national chairman of the department, pointed out some problems that would have to be given serious attention in any program dealing with the American home, some of them growing out of tradition and all of them closely connected with the welfare of the home, and the welfare of the nation.

One was the uncertainty that confronts most young women in their school or college whether they ever will be mistress of a home or not. Therefore the question is whether to prepare themselves for a vocation, which they may never pursue or for a gainful occupation which they will very probably pursue for some years at least.

Another is the adjustment necessary when a woman ceases to be an earner and undertakes to run a household on the same or little more than the same money that she has heretofore used for herself.

Division of Responsibility
A third is a clearly defined division of responsibility between the man and the woman in the home. These and many other questions of a more or less similar nature, were intimately related to the happiness of the home, she said, and must be definitely worked out.

Perhaps no greater arraignment of the home has been made than its failure to give to children a background of ideals, social and civic, upon which to project a wholesome, happy life as parent and citizen. Mrs. Barry added, "Here, too, adaptations involve age-old customs and ideals. We still have the idea that children must be kept at home; that recreation there must successfully compete with commercialized pleasures. It may be just as essential to project the ideals of the home into the community and the community's recreation as it is to provide diversions within its own four walls."

One of the speakers, Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, specialist on textiles for the General Federation, said that it was fundamentally important that women have a knowledge of both textiles and the textile industry, why goods were high or low priced, and how the American made compared with the foreign. If that were so, they could eliminate such situations as were found in Massachusetts at one time, when 35,000 spindles were idle because the women insisted upon a certain foreign-made article in preference to those of home manufacture.

Home Budgets Essential
Miss Agnes Donham, specialist in income management, pointed out that home budgets were essential in order to get the greatest value from the income.

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deeper emotional power; witness her stirring rendition of the O'Connor Morris "Alleluia."

Mr. De Stefano displayed extraordinary virtuosity and obtained some surprising effects of expression and color from an ungrateful instrument.

Young People's Concert
The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave a second program for young people in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Thomas W. Surette introduced each number with explanatory remarks.

As an example of music written in pure joyfulness, two movements of Haydn's G-major symphony were played. Mr. Wendler displayed the tone and range of the horn in the andante from Franz Strauss' concerto, and Mr. Redetti did a similar service for the cello in the adagio from Haydn's D-major concerto.

For program music the young auditors heard three excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," as orchestrated by Ravel, one of which, "Ballet of the Chickens in Their Shells," was so well liked that Mr. Koussevitzky repeated it, and finally, Anitra's Dance and "In the Troll King's Grotto," from Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite.

An excellently chosen program, which, with the aid of Mr. Surette's illuminating comment, held the listeners keenly interested. The concert is being repeated today.

NUMISMATISTS ELECT
Dr. Malcolm Storer was elected president of the Boston Numismatic Society at its meeting last night at Cottrell's. Other officers are: Dr. Henry J. Perry, vice-president and curator; William O. Constock, treasurer, and Shepard Pond, secretary. C. S. Gifford, retiring president, was toastmaster.

HARTFORD JUDGE NAMED
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—The nomination of Superior Court Judge William M. Maibach, Hartford, to be a justice of the State Supreme Court, was sent to the Senate today by Governor Trumbull.

The point is, one doesn't go to Miss Torpade's concerts to hear operatic arias, nor, indeed, lyric effusions. Her voice is a little thin, and somewhat fuzzy at times. Nevertheless, her Scandinavian folk songs can bring an individual intellectual and emotional quality far more stimulating to some hearers than conventional concert hall performances. A rare humor rolls through her interpretation of such pieces as the arrangements of old French songs by various modern English composers, and what could be more amusing than her snapping out (by order of the composer, this is the way to sing them) of Stravinsky's two children's songs?

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"Humor in Music" Miss Buell's Topic for Lecture-Recital

Analysis and Musical Illustrations Enjoyed by Audience at First of Series at Copley-Plaza

Dai Buell, pianist, gave the first of her recitals for this season of pianoforte music with interpretive remarks at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday before an audience which anticipated with visible pleasure her definition of "Humor in Music."

And a provocative definition it was, growing in luster and diversity as the program progressed. It became wide, often unexpectedly inclusive, as it laid down the premise that not all humorous music is gay, that frequently sincerely humorous music is profoundly affecting in its pathos, while retaining its humor.

Miss Buell drew a sharp distinction between humor and "its thin-tipped neighbor wit" likening wit to music to the individuality of Voltaire, humor to the quite different robust Falstaff. While wit isolates itself and regards events in aloofness, she said, humor mingles, gladly, freely.

Contrast of Moods
Whereas much of the best in humoristic music, she pointed out, she averred, wit and nonsense music are primarily the product of civilization. She declared that interruption of one mood with another in a musical text remained always the most important factor in humor.

For illustration Miss Buell used the Bach Fantasia in C minor, full of lively good humor. In the first group, too, she placed the sheer happiness of the Scarlatti Capriccio, the equally happy Sonata in D major into which "Papa" Haydn put so much enduring and genuine humor.

The Allegro from the Schuman "Faschings Schwank aus Wien" Miss Buell believed was one of the best instances of a composer's facility at jesting in the grand manner. Written at a time when it was forbidden to play the "Marsellaise" in Vienna, it had woven into it, nevertheless, in that frequently sincerely humorous music is profoundly affecting in its pathos, while retaining its humor.

American Examples
From the Americans Miss Buell chose the appealing MacDowell "Of Br'er Rabbit," playing it first herself, then allowing the Ampico to reproduce it, a gay, forthright instance of laying a light, glancing humor upon enchanting melody.

The remainder of the program was wisely chosen to reveal precisely what Miss Buell desired to reveal of wit and nonsense music. Hers is an unforgettable manner quite her own, to charm the ear, to inform the judgment. Much happier, too, is the room chosen for this year's recitals. White and gold and friendly, with crystals dripping from the lights, in place of the somber and restricting elegance of the chamber previously used.

SPRINGFIELD TO TAKE PLEA TO WASHINGTON
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22.—In order to impress officials in Washington with the need of better postal facilities, including a new post office building here, the Chamber of Commerce today completed arrangements for a special train to Washington, on April 4, for members of the chamber and other business men who will place their views before the authorities.

R. I. SENDING TWO GROUPS
Between 50 and 100 Boston University faculty members and students will study the coming eclipse of the sun from within the area of totality, according to Prof. Lewis Bright, head of the astronomy department. Two parties of observers will represent the university, one headed by Professor Brigham at New Haven, and the other, headed by Prof. Robert E. Bruce at Westerly, R. I.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE
MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 22.—Judge Leonard F. Wing of Rutland yesterday was elected chairman of the Vermont Republican State Committee. James F. Dewey of Quechee was made treasurer in place of Judge Wing, and was elected to the executive committee. Judge Frank H. Thompson of Bellows Falls was made a member of the state committee to fill the vacancy from Windham County.

VETERAN FIREMEN ELECT
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—James J. Taylor of Chicopee was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association here yesterday. Other officers chosen were vice-president, Elmer L. Trask of Worcester; secretary, John J. Kelley of Lawrence; treasurer, John L. Parker of Brockton; directors, Frank Cook, Boston; D. J. Flaherty, Pittsfield; J. J. Maloney, Lowell. The reports showed a membership of 2954.

ALEXANDER BRIN A SPEAKER
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22.—(Special)—Alexander Brin of Boston, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and other publications, was the principal speaker last night at a dinner under the auspices of the Beth El Men's Club. The occasion was designated as "Bankers' Night" and many prominent banking officials were among the guests.

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VAN VLECK READY FOR THE ECLIPSE

Observers From Various Institutions on Ground With Equipment

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 22 (Special)—Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University has practically completed arrangements for the total eclipse of the sun which will be visible at Middletown Saturday morning.

The members of the several expeditions sent from some of the leading observatories of the United States to view this eclipse have arrived at Middletown, and they have started upon the task of preparing their equipment which has been sent from their respective observatories.

Professor Mitchell of the University of Virginia and Professors Anderson, Nicholson and Pettit of the Mount Wilson Observatory of Pasadena, Calif., have been on the ground for a few days. Professors Stebbins and Kunz of the University of Wisconsin and Professor Sisson of the Harvard Astronomical Laboratory arrived on Sunday.

An interesting feature of the plans was revealed today when it was announced that as a contribution to the work, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will have installed by Saturday two complete wire circuits, telephone and telegraph, connecting several groups of observers throughout the belt of totality. By this means of communication, all of the stations will be able to keep in closest touch with each other throughout the entire eclipse.

The stations that will be thus connected are, at Buffalo, N. Y., the Tower of the United States Weather Bureau; at Ithaca, N. Y., the Astronomical Observatory of Cornell University; at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Observatory of Vassar College; at New Haven, Conn., the Observatory of Yale University; at Middletown, Conn., Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University; at Easthampton, L. I., N. Y., the Observation Station of the Scientific American.

Weather Bureau to Study the Eclipse 'Shadow Bands'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22—With the aid of a pile of snow the United States Weather Bureau, upon orders from Washington, will attempt, during the eclipse of the sun Saturday morning, to obtain information never before collected relative to the "shadow bands," visible only during a total eclipse.

The snow will be spread on the roof of the Federal Building and an official at the bureau, with a stop watch, delicate measuring instruments and other apparatus, will endeavor to measure the size, shape and speed of the shadows as they fit over the white background.

The station here has been ordered to take a special weather observation on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and at that time it will be possible to predict the weather during the time of the eclipse the following morning.

All depends now, bureau officials stated, on whether the present low pressure area passes out to sea and a high pressure area, now over the northwest, reaches this section by Saturday morning. The low pressure will mean a cloudy Saturday morning, while the high pressure will bring clear weather, it was said.

College to Have Guests

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 20 (Special)—Connecticut College for Women is in the central path of the eclipse and 100 Wesleyan students with several members of the faculty are coming to New London early Saturday morning. John C. Duncan, professor of astronomy at Wesleyan, will be in charge of the party. This group will include about 40 students from Dana Hall, Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., sending three or four members of the faculty as well as a dozen students.

Every thing possible will be done by the Connecticut college administration to make the visitors welcome and to facilitate their viewing of the eclipse.

STORES TO OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 22—Brockton retail merchants today voted not to open their establishments Saturday morning until 10 o'clock.

REVISION OF MOTOR FEES IS PROPOSED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Four bills all proposing to revise downward the fees for registration of motor vehicles in New Hampshire and a bill to provide for a maximum working week of 48 hours for women and minors in manufacturing industries were introduced in the House yesterday. A joint resolution was

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LAND BILL BARS ALIEN OWNERS

Missouri State Senator Pat-terns Measure on California Law

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill intended, according to its sponsor, to prevent the acquisition of property in Missouri by Japanese, has been introduced in the Missouri Senate by A. L. McCawley. The bill, according to Mr. McCawley, is the same as the California Alien Land Law, which, he said, has proved very effective.

The measure would prevent any alien, not eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States, from acquiring any real property or stock or membership in companies, associations or corporations dealing in agricultural lands in Missouri, except as prescribed by the California law.

The out-of-town delegates present discussed the ways and means by which the message of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association is to be broadcast during the next few weeks: through letters to interested persons in each community, signed by leading citizens who believe in the League of Nations; through the observance of the League of Nations day, Feb. 1, of "League of Nations Sunday," with the co-operation of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and through parlor meetings, club gatherings and Y. M. C. A. groups.

It was announced that Charles Jackson is succeeding Conrad Hobbs, who has gone south, as chairman of the campaign executive committee, of which Miss Frances G. Curtis, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, and Walter E. Dewey and Miss Margaret Curtis are other members.

Business English, with its aim of "teaching the student in a direct and persuasive manner, was declared of high literary merit by Turner F. Garner, dean of the North-eastern University School of Business Administration, who spoke last night before the January meeting and dinner of the Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston. He did, however, urge the credit men to avoid "stock phrases" in their correspondence, and to make their communications simple and clear of expression.

Victor Day, president of the association, presided at the meeting. C. H. Critchett, Edwin N. Ray, and Miss N. B. Handy were named to the nominating committee for the election of officers which will be held in March.

BATES TO RECEIVE \$3000 LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 22—By the will of N. D. Hoxie of Lewiston, filed for probate yesterday, a bequest of \$3000 is made to Bates College to found a scholarship. There is also a bequest of \$2000 to Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalboro.

AMHERST PROFESSOR NAMED AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 22—Dr. Lawrence B. Packard, Watson professor of history at the University of Rochester for the last eight years, will come to Amherst College next September to teach history. It was announced yesterday.

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MORE ECONOMICAL USE OF PRODUCTS OF FOREST SOUGHT

Survey Under Harvard Expert to Be Started by Forestry School Students

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21 (Special)—Prof. R. T. Fisher of the Harvard University Forestry School in Petersham outlined a plan here whereby this city is to be the first in New England for an industrial survey directed to the end of a more economical utilization of forest products, securing better profits in both producer and manufacturer and also tending to benefit the consumer.

From 100 to 200 manufacturing concerns in the Springfield district use wood to a greater or less extent in their production enterprises. The survey will determine the kinds, amounts, sources and uses of this material.

It is believed that by following out the leads thus obtained it will be found profitable to diversify New England timber lands in the reforestation scheme, instead of restricting the effort largely to white pine, and so develop a broader demand for home-grown lumber. Stress will be laid on the standardizing of production and marketing methods in each instance.

The plan was set forth at a meeting of Chamber of Commerce representatives, officials of the Federal Land Bank and other business leaders, on the initiative of Professor Fisher and F. M. West of the New England Box Company. It is planned to start the survey next week with the services of graduate forestry students under Professor Fisher's direction.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), United States Senator from Arkansas, will be the orator at the joint Washington-Lincoln celebration of the City of Boston to be held in Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, Feb. 15, J. Phillips O'Connell, director of public celebrations, announced.

Mr. Robinson has been for a number of years one of the most picturesque figures in national life at Washington and was prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for President in the New York convention of last summer.

STATE BOARD FAVORS MOTOR FEE INCREASE

Establishment of a metropolitan highway fund, to consist of 20 per cent of the revenues received by the State from motor vehicles and a consequent scaling upward of all motor vehicle fees, is proposed in the annual report of the State Division on Metropolitan Planning which has been filed with the Legislature.

The division recommends, pay the larger part of the increased fees. At the same time it is proposed that all cars bear some part of the added ex-

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AMHERST PROFESSOR NAMED

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TRUCK BAN SOUGHT FOR BEACON STREET

Residents Mobilize in Protest to Commissioners

Beacon Street residents mobilized to urge that motor trucks be barred from that thoroughfare between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue, at a hearing yesterday before the street commissioners. Some 200 residents and property owners of Beacon Street were present.

The women, headed by Mrs. Fannie C. Osgood of 221 Beacon Street, protested against the vibration and jarring caused by the heavy traffic. The men, led by Alexander White, included real estate men, who presented figures purporting to show that although Beacon street had had the greatest improvements of any street in the region, it had lost \$770,000 in valuation in 10 years, while Marlboro street had gone up \$50,000.

Charles T. Harding, of the commission, reminded the speakers that if the trucks were barred from Beacon Street they would have to go somewhere else, and that the residents there might reasonably object. This point was the theme of the argument advanced by Homer Loring.

The meeting was adjourned by the street commissioners to Jan. 28 at 10:30 a. m., at which time the motor trucks interested, led by Day Baker, will be heard.

\$470,000 IN CHARITIES PLEDGES

The Federated Jewish Charities closed its \$500,000 campaign with a dinner in the Elysium Club last night. The total of contributions reported was \$470,000. Unreported pledges and subscriptions will, it is believed, make up the full quota.

ALPHA GAMMA RHO LED

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 22—Alpha Gamma Rho made the highest scholarship average among the fraternities at the University of New Hampshire for the first term this year, and Alpha Xi Delta among the sororities.

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Boston City Club's Traditions Yield Gracefully on Concerts

Approval of Innovation of Women Guests Indicated by Capacity Demand for Tickets, Is View of Lloyd B. Hayes, Civic Secretary

"Although it was undertaken plainly as an experiment, made by the governing board at the request of the entertainment committee, the concert last Sunday afternoon, to which women were admitted, for the first time in its history, to the Boston City Club auditorium, was successful beyond all expectation and firmly established the fact that tradition can give way gracefully, and with profit for everyone, to innovation," said Lloyd B. Hayes, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

"Hitherto," continued Mr. Hayes, "women have been invited to the club only when there has been an exhibition in the art gallery, their presence was restricted to that wing of the building, and the occasions, moreover, were exceedingly rare. The entertainment committee, however, acting upon what it believed to be a majority sentiment conferred with the board of governors concerning the possibility of inaugurating a group of Sunday afternoon concerts to which women might be invited."

"The fact that all the tickets for the first two concerts—the one last Sunday and the one arranged for Feb. 15, 800 for each concert—were totally subscribed within two weeks is an indication of the successful appeal the idea made at once to our membership and their friends. It is a sign that more members do than do not definitely desire programs of good music, with a special bias in favor of organ music, on Sunday afternoons."

"When it was first decided to plan the concert it was thought that we might find some considerable competition with the radio. Sunday afternoon we competed with broadcast-

ings of the People's Symphony, the Old South Forum and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. Yet our auditorium was packed. It was a good day for a test.

"It is impossible to say now whether this is definitely the beginning of a new established policy. We already are planning to have another such concert in March as well as the one announced for February. On Feb. 15, William E. Zouch, organist at Edward Everett Hale Church, and who played at the dedication of our organ, will share the program with Walter Kidder, baritone. If the enthusiasm continues—and it looks as if it would—we hope to go on having such concerts at fairly regular intervals.

"Criticism? Yes we've had some. Even among those who habitually hold out longest for the old established order, the tradition that has made the clubhouse a stronghold for men alone, the criticism and objection were not very hearty, and it seems practically to have disappeared. We feel that such occasional concerts add considerably to the richness the club is able to contribute to the membership. Although the second 800 tickets, for the next concert, were distributed as evenly as possible among those who were disappointed at not being able to obtain tickets for the first, there still is a considerable demand that can be met only by future concerts.

"We feel, therefore, that the innovation was a decided success, and for the present we are going to go on with it."

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Eight to ten weeks yet remain before furs and fur coats give way to spring and lighter coats and cloaks. To freshen your furs and lengthen their service, take advantage at this time of our special mid-winter fur cleaning offer.

24-HOUR SERVICE

So that it will not be necessary for you to be without your coat any great length of time, we will maintain, for two weeks, a 24-hour delivery service on all Fur Coats—any coat called for today will be delivered tomorrow. As heretofore, all coats left at either downtown office or the branch office before 9:30 A. M. will be ready at 4:30 the same day.

REDUCED PRICES

During these two weeks the following special prices will prevail:	Jacquettes.....	\$2.25—Formerly \$3.50
	Medium Length Coats.....	\$7.75—Formerly 6.00
	Full Length Coats.....	\$25—Formerly 30.00

"ENERGINE CLEANING"

—not only thoroughly cleanses the fur, but softens the skin, gives new lustre and richness to the hair, also the lining will be cleaned and finished. In fact when your garment is returned, it will look like new and will remain clean much longer than by ordinary processes. Let us call today.

Special attention given to coats sent in by parcel post. Return postage paid by us.

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CLEVELAND

Architecture—Theaters—Music

Britannic House

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

SIXTY years ago architectural criticism was a far easier matter than it is today, for then, largely due to the writings and influence of Ruskin, it was based on literary and moral standards. Architecture, to receive the stamp of approval, must be full of symbols, analogies, and moral references; it must be honest, by declaring its purpose in its form, its material in its construction, and so on.

Today, we no longer cut off our noses and spite our faces by saying of Renaissance architecture that "it is base, unnatural, unfruitful, unenjoyable and impious." We have thrown such dogmatism to the winds, we have ceased to confuse our critical faculties with irrelevant considerations, and such matters as the presence or absence of halo, rhythm, proportion are allowed to exert their influence.

In viewing a building, therefore, our main concern is to supply an answer to the question, Do we like it? Whereas the critics of 60 years ago had merely to decide whether the building conformed to a set of rules.

In theory it may seem an easy matter to decide whether we like a building, as easy, indeed, as to decide whether we like a dish which we are tasting for the first time. In practice it is by no means so easy, for the forces at work within us conflict, simultaneously aiding and hindering us in our decision.

Complicating Factors

When the building happens to be the work of a very famous man, our difficulty is increased; when it, furthermore, happens to be the work of a famous man whose fame rests upon work of a different character, our difficulty is increased even more.

Britannic House is the first large office building to be erected from designs by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It is the premises of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and has frontages in Finsbury Circus and Moorgate.

Let us be bold and frank at the outset and say that while we find much of interest, evidence of great skill, ingenuity, versatility, we do not like it because, although there is rhythm, there is no repose; although there is severity, there is a superabundance of ill-suited ornamentation; there is mockery at tradition.

Here is something novel, yet made up of familiar parts. The order is there, but it is perched upon where we least expect to find it, upon a balustrade; the cornice is there, but, although it is in scale with the rest, to which it belongs, it is out of scale with the building, for it is placed where we expect to find a main cornice and it isn't a main cornice at all.

Large Windows High Up
The large semi-circular headed windows, which we are accustomed to associate with the lofty rooms of chief importance, we find placed high up; and on closer examination we find that they run through two floors.

The lower wall is punctuated by many small windows, and yet they form no pattern; the effect is one of restlessness, an effect which is increased by the lavish concentration here and there of elaborate and minutely delicate carving. Faces, foliage, fruit, flowers, birds, shells, and other natural objects are fretted out of keystones, or between the capitals above the sixth story.

This prodigal indulgence must be on the plan that that which is not seen should be as beautiful as that which is; or does the Anglo-Persian Oil Company propose to lend field glasses to those who wish to examine the building?

If the creation of unseen beauty is not wasted endeavor, nor the payment for it wasteful money, then the Anglo-Persian Oil Company may view their building with a clear conscience, and month by month watch the thick deposit of London soot obliterate the delicacies that cover it, but that of their creators, have ever seen, and the acid of London's foul atmosphere disintegrate the birds, the beasts, and the fishes that have rejoiced no man, for no man has beheld them.

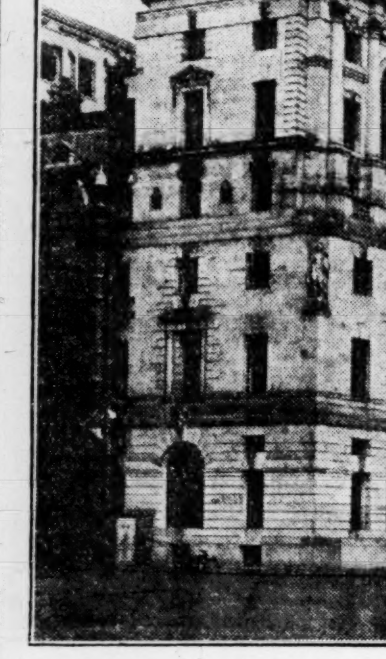
"Sickness" Apparent

Sir Edwin Lutyens is a great man, and Britannic House is a confirmation of this statement. Despite what appear to us grave defects this fact seems to show through. There is about it the "sickness" of a man who is absolutely fluent with the technique of his art; there are no signs of faltering, everything goes with a swing.

And yet there is a sense that one is being got at; one is being laughed at. "You think the orders should be used like this, do you? Well, I'll show you a way to use them that will make you sit up. You think a cornice should come at the top of the wall? Well, I'll put a story be-

tween it and the eaves, which will rather shock you," and so on. That is what we mean when we say that the building mocks at tradition.

It has been said of Liverpool Cathedral that it is Gothic in detail but classic in mood. It might, with some justification, be said of Britannic House that it is classic in detail and Gothic in mood. For while the forms are classic, their arrangement, and the general effect of broken up



Britannic House: Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

surfaces, the smallness and confusion of the parts, the odds and ends of moldings, and the offsets, seem to have the effect of a Gothic west elevation, rather than the breadth, repose, balance and dignity of a classic building.

Symptoms Within

Within, the building is symptomatic with a blending of marbles, mostly white and gray, and here there is more repose and unity, and here, too, the carving is more readily seen. On either side of the Moorgate entrance are keystones, placed, in this case, rather too low for comfortable observation, richly carved, one with all manner of shells and small sea fish and weeds, the other with fruits and the produce of the lands.

And so it would seem that the problem of the office building is yet unsolved, for Britannic House, a law unto itself. It can never become an accepted prototype for future blocks of offices.

Perhaps the most adequate solution so far produced is to be found at Liverpool, where one or two buildings of late have made use of an astyler treatment; a kind of free version of the Italian palazzo, made up of large wall surfaces, in which the fenestration forms a rhythm, and a bold cornice. In such treatment there is dignity, grandeur, and repose, and it would seem to be a simple logical outcome of the demands which this particular kind of building makes. But Britannic House, whatever its faults, is free from the besetting sin of contemporary commercial architecture; it is neither vulgar nor aggressive. But then, its architect is Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The "Chauve-Souris"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Forty-Ninth Street Theater, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 19, 1925, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" (The Hat Theater of Moscow) with an entirely new program, consisting of "Stenka Razin," "The Rendezvous of Love," "A Winter Evening," "Amour et Hierarchie" (Love in the Ranks), "An Ancient Cameo," "The Shepherdess Interlude," "The Zaporozhians," "The King Orders the Drums to be Beaten," "The Four Corpses," "The

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The "Q" Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

LAST Boxing Day (Dec. 26) saw the opening of another suburban playhouse, the "Q" Theater, situate beside the Thames, at Kew Bridge, opposite the Kew Bridge Station of the London & South Western Railway.

Since tram and bus services to many parts of West London pass the door, playgoers of the populous district between Richmond and Hammersmith are now provided with a

Miss Sydney Fairbrother in her original part of Mrs. Badger, and Miss Marie Hemmings as the Young Person, originally played by Miss Joyce Carey. This production, a thoroughly sound one, will be followed by "A Message From Mars," with that fine actor, J. S. Saintsbury, and also Miss Dorothy Dix, in the cast.

The support accorded to the new venture has not, so far, been wholly satisfactory, but a theater so comfortable and presenting plays as well produced and acted as the Jennings comedy, with which proceedings have opened, needs, one hopes, only to be better known to be better patronized. It would be well if the transferable subscription tickets, offered by the management at slightly reduced rates, were taken up in numbers sufficient to insure a substantial and well attended independent of occasional support.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The E. E. Albee Theater, DeKalb Street, Brooklyn, opened last evening to an audience containing Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan and many persons of professional and social prominence. The auditorium of this playhouse, which will be devoted to vaudeville, seats 3100. The building is magnificently appointed, both sides of the footlights, with every possible convenience for the comfort of players as well as spectators.

Margaret Mower, Mary Hall and Brandon Peters are to appear in "Don't Bother Mother."

"Nadine" is the new name of the operetta previously known as "Nadine," with a score from Tschakowsky, soon to be produced by B. D. Whitney.

The complete cast of Gertrude Purcell's "Tangletoes," soon to be produced here by Edmund Pichon, includes Mildred MacLeod and Morgan Farley, John Davidson, Beatrice Nichols, Lee Kolmar, Agnes Sandford, Max Monteleo, Winifred Barry and Joaquin Souther.

Edith Ellis's comedy, which has been running for a year in Los Angeles, will soon be seen in New York. The cast will include Clark Silvernail, Mona Kingsley, John Marston, Frances Underwood and Frederick Burton.

Rehearsals of "Sky High," Willie Howard's new starring vehicle, have begun.

It has been definitely settled that Walter Hasclever's "Beyond" will open at the Provincetown Playhouse Monday, Jan. 26. This is the expressionist play with no scenery in the formal sense, and only two characters. The characters will be played by Helen Gahagan and Walter Abel.

"Peter Pan" will end its engagement at the Knickerbocker Theater on Feb. 7 after a run of 14 weeks.

The "Comic Supplement" will open at the Cosmopolitan Theater on Feb. 16.

The German Players' Association, which has been giving Sunday performances in German at the Earl Carroll Theater, will produce "Raul der Sabrierinnen" on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 1. Other productions will follow at two-week intervals.

For the opening week, the choice fell on that established favorite, "The Young Person in Pink," with

modern theater nearer home and more easily accessible than the Lyric or the Richmond playhouses.

The dilapidated ex-cinema building out of which this "Q" theater arose has been transformed, at great cost, by the enterprise of Mr. Jack de Leon, its general director, into a really admirable and beautiful little playhouse, which, at prices varying from 5c. to 1s., provides good entertainment and excellent accommodation for 500 persons, every one of whom has a perfect view of the stage.

The behind-the-curtain arrangements, including dressing rooms and lighting, are thoroughly up-to-date, and the management—with that well known actor, Mr. Milton Rosmer, as producer—intend to put on well tried West End plays, with strong West End companies to interpret them.

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Music News and Reviews

Van Hoogstraten Conducts Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—

William van Hoogstraten, conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, was the first guest conductor to appear this season with the Philadelphia Orchestra in the absence of Mr. Stokowski on his midwinter vacation.

Mr. van Hoogstraten had arranged an excellent program and he scored a great success with the Friday afternoon audience, which showed unusual enthusiasm, especially over the readings of Weber's "Oberon" overture and Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune." The program contained also Brahms' fourth symphony and Tschakowsky's fantasy, "Francesca da Rimini."

The versatility of the conductor was admirably shown in this varied program. He read the overture with great vigor and transmitted his own enthusiasm to the members of the orchestra, who responded splendidly.

The Debussy was interpreted with the utmost delicacy and grace, and was the occasion for some superb flute playing by William K. Kincaid. Beautiful effects were also produced in the oboe, first and second horns, clarinet and harp, notably at the close of the composition, which the orchestra has rarely played better.

The long and (in spots) banal "Francesca da Rimini" was the least interesting number of the program. Despite many real beauties, especially the Francesca episode, the work has too many of Tschakowsky's mannerisms and weaknesses to rank as one of his finest compositions, although there is no denying its vividness nor the effectiveness of certain passages. It was well played and Mr. van Hoogstraten did all that was possible with it.

The feature of the program was the symphony, in the reading of which Mr. van Hoogstraten followed the classic, almost stern, style in which the work is conceived. He took it at a generally slower tempo and with more breadth than it is usually played in this country, where in the German tradition and he got many beautiful effects, especially in the last movement, the much discussed pastiche, which he made really sound like a pastiche.

The tonal possibilities of the slow movement were admirably brought out and the third movement was given with much force.

But it was in the first and concluding movements that the principal interpretative departures were made. The slower tempo of the last movement gave it a character entirely in keeping with the pastiche style, and the amazing series of variations were clearly and intelligently brought out, especially in the

section in three-two time in the middle of the movement.

Mr. van Hoogstraten is a vigorous conductor first of all. Not sparing of energy or of gesture, he gets the results he wants in tone, dynamics, and precision. His interpretation as well as the program itself was one of the most interesting of the season thus far.

The St. Louis Symphony; the "L. S. Q." at Principia
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra gave for its eighth program the following:

(a) "Marche Ecossaise" (Debussy)
(b) "Symphonie in G Minor" (Mozart)
(c) "Scene and Aria, 'Ocean! Thou Mighty Monster'" (Wagner)
(d) "Excerpt from 'Die Götterdämmerung'" (Wagner)

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Lv. El Paso ...M.T.	3:05 pm. Wed.
Ar. Los Angeles P.R.	5:25 pm. Thurs.

EXCELLING DINING SERVICE

ROUTE OF LOW ALTITUDE—AND MILD WEATHER

EDUCATIONAL

From Delinquency to Democracy

Trenton, N. J.
Special Correspondence
AT THE State Home for Girls at Trenton, a small visitor who had been observing her sister's music lesson, approached the superintendent and asked wistfully: "Dr. Harris, if I'm a good girl, may I come here next? I want to have piano lessons too."

It is not just the sort of story one expects to hear about a reform school, but it prepared me somewhat for the series of mental readjustments I experienced during the first afternoon of my visit at the girls' home. The appearance of the girls as they moved about the grounds or in the cottages gave no hint that they were in duress—virtually prisoners. They passed one with a straightforward glance and a friendly greeting. The girl with a sullen expression or averted eyes was the exception. In the main they had the aspect and bearing of self-respecting citizens. The reason is obvious: they are self-respecting and respected citizens of their own small world, fulfilling their responsibilities in the government of the institution, and thereby taking a constructive part in their own reformation and rehabilitation.

As far as possible, the girls are classified according to their special needs, and grouped together in the various cottages. Each cottage is presided over by a matron, assisted by the student council. In some cases the girls elect their own student officers; in other cases the girls have shown poor judgment in the selection of their representatives, and the matron has had to appoint the student council, who, upon retirement, name their own successors.

Development of Responsibility
It is to be sure, a limited democracy; but it serves the purpose for which it is intended—the development of a sense of personal responsibility to the community and training for citizenship in the world outside. If argument were needed as to the value and efficiency of student government, it could be found in the statement of one of the students: "Before we had student government I never thought it was any of my business if a girl broke a window or started a rough-house. I thought it was up to me to do as much mischief as I could get away with. But now I know that it's my problem just as much as it is the superintendent's to see that things go right."

Upon entering a cottage the new girl is interviewed by the student officers, who explain what is expected of her. Herein a strong contrast can be made for the first time with other agencies. She recognizes these girls as her peers; they speak her language. It is perhaps incomprehensible to her that they have thus fallen into a line, and she is conscious that only in so far as she conforms will she earn the good will of her small household and of the larger community of which it is a part, and though she may conform at first merely from a sense of expediency, she will as time goes on almost inevitably catch something of the attitude of responsibility and co-operation that animates her fellows.

Various incentives are employed to stimulate individual effort and group loyalty. Each girl is given a card upon which she is marked daily in effort, conduct, and work. Each day's credits contribute toward her promotion to the honor group, and to her ultimate parole.

School Plus Home
The State Home for Girls endeavors to fulfill the combined functions of the well regulated school and the normal home. The most careful attention is given to the characteristics and needs of the individual. The chief aim of the institution is that every girl shall "make good" when she goes out. To that end she must be equipped to earn her living by useful and honest work. In all academic class work the subject matter is supplementary to and correlative with the vocational and industrial work. For example, spelling lessons are based on laundry and sewing-room lists, recipes, menus, and so on. Readings in hygiene, manners, morals, and general information have been used; and projects supplemented by the work of the sewing and cooking classes have been worked out to completion in many of the classes.

Dr. Harris and her staff are animated by a sane and well-balanced optimism. They have vision without sentimentality. And it would be impossible to estimate the influence upon the girls of their daily contact with women of breeding and of high ideals. The girls have touching little ways of expressing their admiration and appreciation. Because they are apt to be inarticulate or shy, they write long and fervent letters to the superintendent and the other officers, telling of their problems, their regrets, and their resolves to "be good."

Here, as in the world at large, religion is a potent influence. Arrangements are made for the groups belonging to the various denominations to attend their own services. There are two chapel services each week that are non-sectarian.

Many girls have been wholly or partially rehabilitated through the inspiration of music. If a girl has musical ability she is given piano lessons, provided she earns them by exceptionally good behavior. Dr. Harris told of a very difficult case who found her adjustment through singing; a sullen girl, apparently impervious to all appeals until she was cast as Miles Standish in the opera, "Captain Plymouth." She played the part with such success that later she was given the role of captain in "Pinafore." She found herself so popular in these humorous parts that she began to assume a gay and pleasant demeanor in her everyday life; she became the humorist of the institution, and her character was transformed.

Aid to Self-Discipline
Recently "The Mikado" was presented by the Girls Home with such marked success that it was repeated 100 times. The girls were given the opportunity to perform in the play, and the success was so marked that it was repeated 100 times.

twice there and twice outside. The officers find such performance helpful, not only in keeping up the general morale of the institution, but in aiding individual girls who take part to greater self-control and self-discipline.

When a girl has earned the required number of credits she may be considered for parole. But a girl who has her credits is not always sent out. It may be that in the opinion of the superintendent and staff she needs more training, either academic, moral, or so she is held until it seems wise to parole her. It is not unusual for the girl herself to ask to be allowed to remain for further training.

Perhaps it will be deemed advisable to send the girl back to her own family. The parole officer must then carefully investigate the home conditions; if, in her judgment, the environment is such as to further the girl's reformation, she is placed with her people. But wherever she is placed, she is the ward of the state until she is 21. She must write regularly to the parole officer, and the officer must visit her at least once a month.

There are girls who violate parole, who slip out of sight, leaving no account of themselves. It is then the duty of the parole officer to find them, if possible, and bring them back to the home. Sometimes the girl who has done poorly in the institution will do well on parole, and vice versa. There are cases of girls who, bewildered by the sudden freedom from restraint, get into difficulty of one sort or another during the first months of parole, but eventually find themselves and make good. Altogether the successes outnumber the failures.



Substitution Rather Than Retribution for Delinquency—On the Grounds of the State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J.

Free School in Madrid Which May Change Spain

Madrid, Spain
Special Correspondence
IN THE Calle Martinez Campos—a uninteresting street as Madrid can offer—is a modest two-story building. On its door is a brass plate with the inscription, Institucion Libre de Enseñanza, or Free School. The school was founded in 1876 without any government aid and has since continued its program completely free from religious or government control. It is consequently very poor. It has some 100 children and the teachers give their services voluntarily. It publishes a monthly bulletin which treats of all that is advanced and enlightened in modern education. In the writer's experience, there are few thinking Spaniards who do not give the Institucion a great share of the credit for the change that is truly progressive in modern Spanish life.

This is a sweeping statement. It is a case of the legend being true rather than the fact. For many the institution has become almost a religion and an analysis shows how deep and wide the influence of its ideas has been. It is one of the favorite reveries that the seed of the new idealism was sown by an ultra-conservative Government. A century ago a student called Sanz del Rio was given a traveling scholarship by the Spanish Government.

The student went to Germany and there came under the influence of Krauss, the German philosopher. Taking from Krauss what he believed to be good, adding to it that austerity and something of the mysticism which are so characteristic of Spain, the student returned to Madrid. There, after eight years of almost solitary study in the light of his new ideas, he met some of the more promising young men of the time. One of them, Salmeron, was later to become president of the short-lived Republic.

The ideas of Sanz del Rio brought a gust of fresh air to the stale, monastic atmosphere of Spanish education and thought. The characteristic of the new ideas were a great austerity and purity in manners and customs, an active idealism, a touch of mysticism—this was a Spanish contribution—and complete liberty of conscience. An intelligent, and scientific contact with nature was considered essential to education and life. You must live as you think. These were the main ideas Sanz gave to his young disciples. One of these ideas "liberty of conscience" was in itself sufficiently radical to bring about imprisonment

of its adherents! And although 50 years have gone by and Spain has made big strides, that one idea, "liberty of conscience," is still a bone of contention. Spain being one of the few countries if not the only country in the world where religious intolerance is virtually legalized.

Leaders in Republic
So great was the influence of the new ideas that the leading figures in the short-lived Republic were their chief exponents. But the reaction came. The Republic fell. A conservative government followed and passed educational decrees affecting the individual rights of the professors. The professors with the new ideas protested and were immediately thrown into prison.

One of these men was Don Francisco Giner de los Rios. He was an Andalusian of striking individuality and immense energy, of remarkable selflessness and singleness of purpose. Once released from prison he, with the aid of others, founded the Institucion Libre de Enseñanza, through which to propagate the new ideas. He used to say, "Pass what laws you like. Give me the men." And from the founding of the institution to the present day the pupils of the institution have been taking these newer, more progressive ideas out into the world.

When one considers the financial and political resources which the Institution's opponents possess, its very existence in modern Spain is a living testimony to its sound moral qualities. Education was one of the fundamentals of the Institution from the very beginning. It is the boast of the founders that coeducation and modern ideas regarding instruction in the "plastic arts" were practiced in Spain long before their acceptance in America, England and many other advanced countries in Europe. But the first point of the Institution's educational creed was, "the greatest possible reverence for the child," a complete independence from definite political, religious and philosophical dogmas in teaching. Other points were: Plenty of games in the open air; frequent contact with nature; no examinations, no punishments, no prizes; intimacy between master and pupil; no division of kindergarten, primary and secondary sections; concentration on the sciences and modern languages in preference to the classics; excursions to the interesting old towns of Spain; and especially the active cooperation of the children's families.

Nothing Rabidly Anti
There is nothing rabidly anti-clerical, anti-religious, or political about the Institution. Don Francisco Giner de los Rios had a profound religious sense which made the forcible cramming of the ideas of definite creeds into a child's head repugnant to him. He once wrote "Religion is not a disease nor a passing phenomenon of history, like war or slavery, but a permanent spiritual function which schools should educate." He said education should fit a man for the service of humanity. He worked to put education above partisan strife; and when his views or the Institution were attacked he never protested, replied, or defended himself. In the foreword to his writings on educational problems he wrote "This is a book of peace."

There are numerous other institutions and centers directed by men who have either been pupils of the Institution or have come under its influence. There is no doubt the famous "generation of '98"—that galaxy of writers who appeared in the literary heavens after the Cuban disaster—Azorin, Unamuno, Pío Baroja, Ramiro de Maeztu, Ortega y Gasset, and Ramon Perez de Ayala, to mention some of them, are largely the result of last century's awakening. Azorin has traced the influence of the new ideas even in some styles

of modern furniture, and one enthusiast who took a bath every day and changed his shirt once a week—remember this is Spain—was told he evidently had been in contact with the Institution.

A Hand in Effort to Reform
The hand of the Institution was to be seen in a bold effort to reform the Constitution, made some 18 months ago. Don Melquíades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party, which contains many an old pupil of the Institution, endeavored to legalize the practice of all religions, in other words to legalize the great Institution ideal of "liberty of conscience." This reform was defeated.

Writers and political thinkers in Spain with whom I have talked believe Spain is on the verge of changes. Count Romanones, the liberal ex-minister, in his recent book on the late political régime consciously or unconsciously treated it as the work of the future, which would never see again. Spain has had two generations of awakening and struggle. For 15 months she has lived in the vacuum of a military dictatorship. Already one observer, the beginnings of a desire, practically expressed in political and economical terms, for starting again, this time from an enlightened, modern basis. The Institution will not have worked in vain.

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BRISK DEMAND FOR OILS IN STOCK MARKET

Industrials Make Good Advance—Steel Highest in Eight Years

Heavy buying of the oil shares featured the opening of today's New York stock market, which displayed a firm, steady, and generally upward movement. Industrials made good advance, and steel was highest in eight years.

The general list swung upward as buying orders appeared for a wide variety of stocks. Oils continued in the lead, with American Petroleum, Tidewater, and Pan-American, all touching a point or more, while Marland touched its highest price recorded since 1923.

Kinney and Du Pont each moved up, and Baldwin, American Can, Worthington, Pump, American Smelting, and Texas Gulf Sulphur and General Electric, all advanced. The general list showed net gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling dominating the markets of its early return to parity at London bank's covering.

Short Covering Aids

With sterling resuming its march toward parity, and reports of further improvement in various basic industries, short covering in the long side found little difficulty in obtaining the prices of their favorite stocks, being aided by whose floating supply seemed to be small.

U. S. Steel common touched 127 1/2, another new peak price in eight years, and a larger dividend distribution would be made at the next meeting, thus would U. S. Steel's price rise to 130. The stock was up 3 points.

The Commercial Solvents issues continued their sensational gains, the stock rising 1 1/2 points to 149 1/2, and the U. S. 13 1/2 to 14 1/2.

Renewed weakness developed in Chandler Motors and American Water Works, while the Wickes Spencer Steel preferred broke 6 points.

Call money renewed at 3 per cent. for concentrated buying in the afternoon, along with U. S. Steel, which jumped 5 points.

U. S. Steel common rose 4 points, a favorable statement of earnings for 1924 and the clearing up of the back dividends on the preferred shares, which paved the way for a disbursement on the common stock.

Railroads moved narrowly, apart from Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, which was up 3 points.

Bonds are stronger.

Bond prices forced ahead today under the leadership of the foreign issues. Consolidated, United Kingdom 1925, and 1926, all advanced. The 1925 United Kingdom bond, at 117 1/2, reached a record high, and the 1926 United Kingdom bond, at 118 1/2, reached a record high.

COTTON SPINNING ACTIVITY SHOWED GAIN IN DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Cotton spinning activity showed continued improvement during December, according to the monthly report today indicated.

Active spindles hours in December totaled 7,816,590,215 or an average of 206 per spindle in place, compared with 7,123,958,034 or an average of 188 in November last year, and 7,123,958,034 or an average of 190 in December a year ago.

The average number of spindles operated during December was 34,241, or an increase of 100 spindles over the single shift basis, compared with 33,174,949 or at 87.5 per cent during the month, compared with 32,746,471 or at 86.8 per cent during December a year ago.

HIGHER PRICES ON FINISHED STEEL IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (Special).—Following announcement by the Independent Producers, the leading independent producer in the district, that it was increasing its finished steel prices a ton for the second quarter, the Chicago district steel market, a corporation subsidiary, has followed suit.

This makes steel bars on the basis of 220 cents a ton, and structural shapes and tank plates 20 cents. Higher prices on sheets may be named by the end of this week. The new production better than 50 per cent, but with consumers specifying heavily, the market is considered today at a new level.

With the blowing-in of another stock Gary, the four leading steel makers in the Chicago district have 21 out of 24 blast furnace stacks active.

COPPER MARKET EASIER

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Large copper producers are still out of the market, but custom smelters are active. Weakness of metals generally, delivered in London, has helped to ease the copper market. The public has been trading considerably in copper, and recent declines have forced liquidation.

RIMA STEEL FINANCING

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Rima Steel & Iron Co. has purchased issue of \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent first mortgage bonds, secured by the Rima Steel & Iron Co. The offering is expected in a few days. Application will be made in a few days to the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS DEBT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The report of directors of the railroads owned by the United States railroad administration for 1924 is expected in a few days. This will show the New England roads about \$28,000,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Bank of England discount rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
100 Ajax Rub.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
100 Allied Chem.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
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Stock	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
100 Am. Ag. Ch. P.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Tucklote and Wild Song

By TWO BOYS STRAY SHADOW

This account of his boyhood days is told by an American Indian who gives here a vivid glimpse into the joys and interests of Indian boys and girls of some 50 years ago.

WHEN Tucklote first appeared at our tepees, we were camping on the Arkansas River, near the mouth of the Big Canadian. I remember that it was a big stream, more log, hollow from one end to the other, which lay in the midst of the tepees. I could walk through this when I was 10 years old in a standing position. With an anger from the trading post we hored holes in it overhead, and pegged up buffalo robes, thus making a splendid place for us to sleep in.

We never had any regularity in sleeping. We seemed to love the moonlight nights as the more civilized folks love the day. On these bright nights the woods fairly moved with wild life. We listened to all the birds and animals and practiced imitating them until our imitations were perfect. This was the custom of some of the older Indians, and was used to come in closer touch with the wood folk.

At the Trading Post

When Tucklote made his first trip to the trading post, he saw the government agent's little girl, who wore little, starched, out-standing dresses, and shoes and stockings. This little girl and Tucklote were friends from the start. They gave each other candy, and were together for three days as one person.

Tucklote was an expert with the bow and arrow. Her marksmanship appeared very wonderful to the white people around the trading post. They would set a target of copper in a forked stick about a foot from the ground and Tucklote would shoot at it about 20 steps away. Every time she would hit it square they would give her a paper dime and sometimes a paper quarter. The more money she made, the more candy—the long, striped peppermint stick kind—and cheese, and crackers and zingersaps for us all.

Now Tucklote had a little girl who, because of her great love of riding a pony alone in the woods, was called Wild Song. On the morning we left for camp, Tucklote made some strange purchases which attracted the attention of us all. These were a little pair of shoes and stockings, and a pretty little dress which the trading post woman had made for Wild Song. We were three days going up to our camp. Every night Tucklote would unwrap this little outfit for Wild Song and call all of us children around and tell us pretty little stories in broken Apache.

Wild Song's First Lessons

Upon our arrival at the tepees Tucklote was quick to tell Wild Song about the little girl at the post, named Minnie. She said, "Tucklote bring Wild Song everything like Minnie wear." It was not long before we children were called to the ceremonial tent to see Wild Song dressed up. Then Tucklote gave Wild Song her first lesson as to what she must not do and what she must do.

She said, "Wild Song no leave tepee with children no ride pony to swim in river. When Wild Song go with children to play, Wild Song tell Tucklote, and when Tucklote call Wild Song, she answer quick. Here am me, Mother dear." Wild Song went swimming with children. No, no, get pretty dress mud. When feast day come, Tucklote put pretty dress, pretty shoes, in tepee.

We children all looking at Wild Song while Tucklote said this. After we all came out of the tepee Deer Trail said, "Did you see Wild Song's sorry eyes when Tucklote tell girl. White girl live in big town with big house, want heap wampum. Wild Song want live out door in tepee, ride pony, swim in river, climb tree nights, listen what butch rabbit say. No go work in morning like white folks."

Then he pointed to Wild Song's shoes and stockings partly covered with leaves under the willow.

"Tucklote nearly howled right out, but Stray Cat told her. 'He tell some where is Wild Song.' He said, 'Fuzzy Cub and Wild Song gone away over in big woods.'"

Tucklote dropped her head and went to the tepees for it was night.

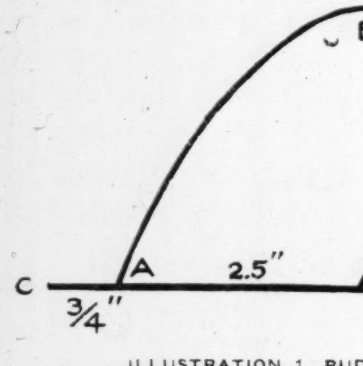


ILLUSTRATION 1. RUDDER.

When He Was a Boy

Bertel Thorvaldsen

MANY years ago a little boy lay in bed watching the moonbeams. In the daylight the room looked bare and almost ugly, but in the soft moonlight everything became transformed. He was such a tiny boy that it would have been hard for him to explain why he felt so interested as he watched the flickering shadows making patterns on the floor. He did not want to sleep.

As the moon rose higher the moonbeams played first on one object and then on another until at length his mother's spinning wheel was lighted up and attracted Bertel's attention. He had often stood beside his mother as she spun and wished that he, too, could make the wheel go whirling around. This seemed to be a splendid opportunity to make an attempt, so very softly he crept out of bed and began to investigate the different parts. It was not long before he had it in motion and you may imagine the surprise of his parents when they were awakened in the middle of the night by the whir-r-r, whir-r-r of the spinning wheel.

When little Bertel grew up to be a man and became known to the world as Thorvaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, this is one of the stories that he used to tell about himself, although he spoke very little of his childhood.

Sometimes when he passed along the Kongens Nytorv (The King's New Market), which lies in the center of Copenhagen, he would be reminded of how as a small boy he, in company with several other lads of his own age, would delight to play with the sentry box, which was only occupied by a sentry during the night. It was a favorite game for one of their number to get inside while the others spun it around as fast as possible. Needless to say the guards chased the boys away whenever they caught them at this amusement.

Gotskalk Thorvaldsen, Bertel's father, had not always been in Copenhagen. The family had been known and respected in Iceland for nine generations. When Gotskalk was a young man he had shown some talent for wood carving. In those days ships of importance were always decorated with figureheads and as Copenhagen was then famous for its shipyards, it was decided that Gotskalk should be sent to the Danish capital to earn his livelihood. He obtained employment in one of the shipyards and it may be that Bertel had his first lessons in wood carving from him.

It would also seem that Gotskalk

How to Make a Miniature Airplane

By TERENCE VINCENT

A MODEL simple to make and certain to fly is the airplane described in this and subsequent articles.

The materials include bamboo, tissue paper or thin silk cloth, glue, thread, pins, a bead, and a rubber for motor power. Many boys and girls all over the world have made and flown similar miniature airplanes.

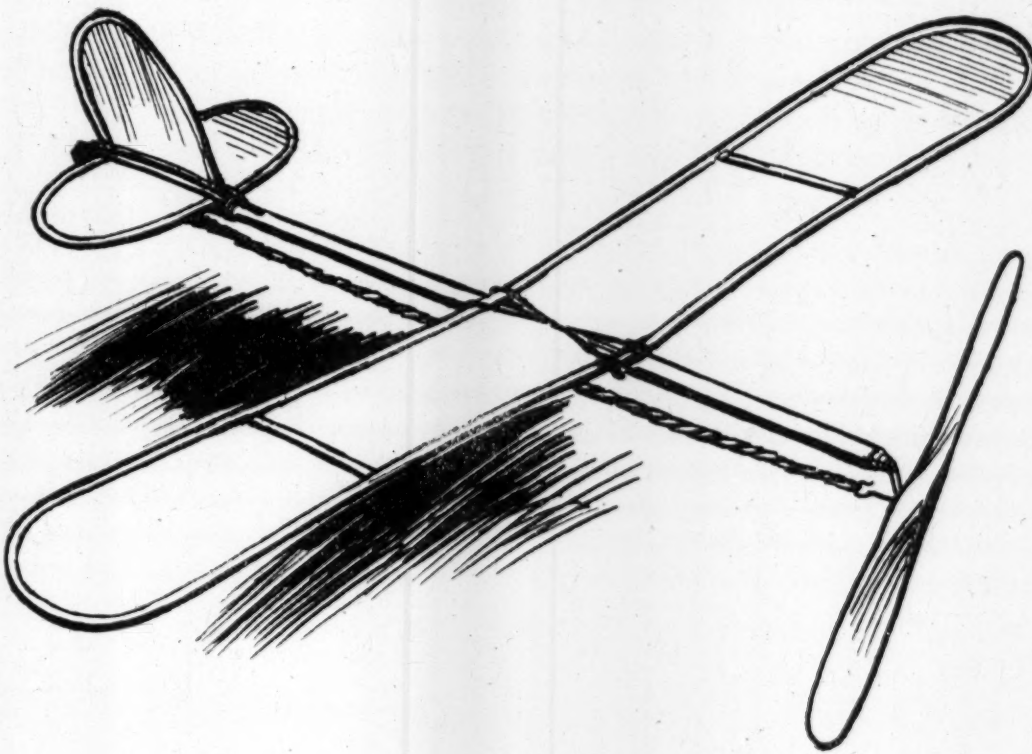


ILLUSTRATION 2. ELEVATOR.

The Impolite Caller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were waiting for callers when you should arrive

But a haughty young matron and family five.

She paused not for knocking, her

mainers would vex.

And she dragged in her toes by the

scruff of their necks.

Without being bidden she took the

best chair.

And calmly installed all her family

there.

I saw too much water coming in

Tucklote's eyes which she was win-

ing away with a big pawpaw leaf.

I wanted Stray Cat to tell her where

the stockings and shoes were, and

nodded my head for him to do so. He

told Tucklote to come to the pony

corral at the willow and as she

came along, Stray Cat said:

"Tucklote, Wild Song no be white

planes, making duration records from a few seconds up to the world's record of over 10 minutes.

Bamboo, light-colored and springy, may be had from fishing poles, a discarded oriental parasol, the broken

Shaping Bamboo

Bamboo for use in the wing, rudder and elevator may be shaped as follows:

With a sharp pocket-knife, or a mounted safety-razor-blade, strip the bamboo the desired length and thickness. It is well to nick the joint of the bamboo to the exact thickness desired, and then start to split it the same thickness away from the joint. This aids in getting uniform cross-section for the full length.

Rudder

A rudder on a real airplane is an extension of the vertical stabilizer, and moves right or left at the wish of the pilot. In our miniature airplane, with no pilot aboard, the rudder is the same as the vertical stabilizer, and moves right or left at the wish of the tractor (puller-type) airplane to maintain a satisfactory flight.

The rudder we shall make is 3 inches high, with a 2.5-inch base. The bamboo strip for the curve is section 4 (width and thickness) of 1-32-inch to 1-16-inch. Make it as thin as possible, yet maintaining definitely its shape without undue flexibility. (Illustration 1.)

A 4-inch bamboo strip 1/4-inch wide (with the glossy side down) and 1-64-inch thick (about) is attached to the open end of the other rudder strip. That leaves 3/4-inch extending past the upper part of the rudder.

Tissue paper or thin silk cloth may be used to cover this area, and either glue or banana oil. Be sure to get all the surface smooth, and glue to ONE side only of the bamboo. When dry, sandpaper off with down-strokes AGAINST the paper (or silk) and against the bamboo also. Use NO up-strokes, for that might loosen the paper (or silk).

Elevator

The elevator helps the miniature airplane to keep its balance front to back. On a real airplane it is called the horizontal stabilizer, and has the rear portion movable at the pilot's wish to aid the plane to go up or down while flying on an even keel. If the plane should be flying on its side, then the elevator would determine the right or left movement.

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of the plane, and the rudder would control the up and down progress, so long as the motor continued to spin the propeller properly.

This miniature airplane takes an elevator about 1-5 the surface of the wing. For our plane, we shall make the wing 50 square inches and the elevator 10 square inches, of sustaining surface.

Our elevator is elliptical (Illustration 2), 5 inches long and 2 inches wide. The rounded tips of course will reduce the area a trifle under 10 square inches.

To make the elevator in Illustration 2, a strip of bamboo of about 1-16-inch cross-section is used, 15 inches long, overlapped a half-inch or more at the ends, glued and tied with silk thread. Exactly half way from end to end (A-B) place a 2-inch strip of bamboo, with about 1-8-inch cross-section (either square or round), glue it in. Then get the whole frame flat by placing it in a book on the radiator, or under a warm iron on a flat table—allow it to cool in the desired shape. Then put on the covering (tissue paper or silk) as you covered the rudder.

A slight dihedral angle may be put in the elevator, although this is not absolutely needed. "A dihedral" is that V-shape on the upper side of a wing or an elevator, usually from 2 degrees to 6 degrees in real airplane wings, and as high as 30 degrees in miniature airplanes. Experimenting repeatedly with different dihedrals will prove which is the best one for your miniature airplane.

[Parts 2 and 3 of this article will be published on Jan. 29 and Feb. 5.]

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the shortened form of a boy's name—the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. Have you the hammer? Father wants it immediately.
2. I'm going to make a pair of skis.
3. Mr. Brown's job obliges him to work till midnight.
4. I'm told Annie has never ridden in an automobile.
5. We are to have for dinner turtle soup and a veal pie.
6. A boy should do nothing he would not wish his parents to know.
7. I promised Mother that I would go in at 9 o'clock.
8. James A. Garfield was a man to be trusted.
9. In every ideal life duty is never forgotten.
10. Jack Cobb is idle most of the time.

The key to the puzzle set Jan. 8 follows:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Eel, Lee. | 6. Saw, was. |
| 2. Era, are. | 7. Tap, pat. |
| 3. Lap, pal. | 8. Bur, rub. |
| 4. Nap, pan. | 9. Tip, pit. |
| 5. Not, don. | 10. Nib, bin. |

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Current Events for Boys and Girls

Debts Between the Allies

ONE of the great problems which is at present standing in the way of a return of prosperity to Europe is that of debts. During the World War most of the Allies borrowed large sums of money from the United States and one another, and these debts are not only a heavy burden but a complicated problem.

The United States alone, coming late into the war, and being a very rich country, was not obliged to borrow. Great Britain borrowed large sums of money, but she also lent still larger sums, so that, on balance, she also is a creditor nation, i. e., one to whom money is owing.

An interesting editorial published in this paper last Saturday pointed out that there are two halves to this problem of debts. The first half is the practical question: Is it possible for the nations to pay such large sums within a reasonable period, and will it benefit the creditor nations to receive them? The second part of this question may appear foolish to you, but it, like the first, is quite a debatable point.

The second half is the moral question of right and wrong. Is it right for the creditor nations to demand full payment of these debts? Here, the editorial points out the United States and Europe take quite different points of view.

The American view is that these debts are like any ordinary debts, and ought to be repaid in full; that after the United States entered the war she gave generously in men and money; and that if she offers easy terms for repayment this is all that can be expected of her.

The European nations look upon the matter in a wholly different light. They do not feel that the debts were ordinary business debts. They feel that each nation, from the time it entered the war, gave what it could. Some paid much more heavily than others the price of lives and devastated homes and country. They feel that these losses should be taken into account in considering what others gave in money and supplies. They realize, too, that however much they might like to deal generously with one another in the matter, it is impossible while the United States asks for full payment, for they are obliged to ask from one another what they must pay to her. In such a complicated problem, it might be a wise step the editorial concludes, to appoint another "Dawes" Commission, to collect all

the facts, and by throwing as much light as possible upon them, to help to a wise and just solution.

Ur of the Chaldees

Ur was one of the most important of early Babylonian cities, and it is mentioned in the Bible as the home of Abraham. It is believed that the joint archaeological expedition of the British Museum and the museum of the University of Pennsylvania has made a great find here—that they have unearthed the oldest business records ever found. These are said to be bookkeeping records of a temple dating back to before the time of Abraham.

It is also reported that a "Hall of Justice" has been uncovered which was probably erected by Nebuchadnezzar.

The Truth About Prohibition

"For five years we have been allowing a flood of misrepresentation of prohibition in America to be poured out on Europe through its press without making any attempt to stop it," said the Rev. J. T. B. Smith of the Methodist Episcopal Church to a representative of this paper.

But where there's a will there's a way, and this church has now decided to find the way to bring home to Europe a truer view of the case. Its Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals now gets out every week a "clip-sheet" of news telling of the good accomplished by prohibition. This sheet is to be sent to 10,000 temperance leaders in Europe, and the idea is to ask these people to insist on getting the truth about prohibition from editors.

How to Snap the Eclipse

Those ardent amateur photographers who are eager to obtain snaps of the total eclipse of the sun on Saturday morning next would do well to consult the circular issued by the Eastman Kodak Company for their benefit. It says in part:

"As the sun will be low in the sky at this early hour it will be advisable to find a position for the camera commanding a good unobstructed view of the eastern sky. The higher the point of observation the better. Exact exposures cannot be given but as totality lasts from several seconds to two minutes, according to locality, there will be ample time to make a number of exposures, say from half a second up to 20 seconds, using the largest stop no matter what type of camera."

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MABLEY'S

Only Clearing Sale of the Season

Our greatest savings event of the season—the Only Clearing Sale—in which the winter needs of every member of the family can be cared for at great savings to you. Every department in the whole store has contributed. It is an event of service and we want you to have part in it. During this week and next there will be continuous opportunities. Come and share the values.

FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATI

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SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy Wonders and Wonders and Wonders

WHEN Hutee Boy had nothing else to do he wondered. Wondering was his favorite amusement, next to asking questions. For, of course, every child likes to ask questions better than anything in all the world. Elephant children are just the same as other children in this.

One morning Hutee Boy sauntered about among the trees of the jungle, swaying his baby trunk, flapping his big ears

RADIO

Radio Apparatus Enables Submarine to Receive Orders While Submerged

RIGID-GRID TUBE HELD FREE OF INTERFERENCES

Geisey's Patent Said to Insure Quiet Reception Under Difficulties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (Special).—The United States Patent Office has just issued a patent (No. 1,514,598) on a new type of radio tube which gives promise of developing into something of merit in the radio art. The inventor, George L. Geisey, a World War veteran conceived the original idea while under fire in the trenches of France, and has spent the years between in rendering practical the theory involved in a patentable device.

The Geisey tube is built without the customary spiral wire grid, and in its place is a rigid perforated member stoutly supported, the spaces of this plate grid being parallel by embossings in the outer plate member. The advantages claimed are that the tube is non-microphonic, and that it is comparatively insensitive to low frequency interference "kicks." Quieter reception under difficult conditions is the keynote.

Reception During Firing

Mr. Geisey during the war, was a co. in the radio communication machinery of the American front line. He noticed the tremendous difficulties in radio reception when under fire, due to the percussion effects of explosions. When a German barrage or artillery drumfire engagement was on, it was impossible to carry on inter-line radio signaling. He sought to eliminate the effect of the percussion, and he has developed the rigid-grid tube from his war experiences, in an effort to counteract microphonics.

Now that so many multi-tube sets are being made, and manufactured, the inventor believes that his rigid grid tube will provide more pleasant reception. He says that he has cut down the ordinary set noises characteristic of radio frequency receivers to a minimum, and he expects to have his rigid-grid on the market for general sale within a short time.

The odd construction of the Geisey tube is worth a detailed inspection. The plate element is made of diamond-embossed nickel, mounted on heavy support members. The rigid grid is equally supported by stout uprights, stamped and cut to follow the pattern of the plate embossings. The interfaces of the molybdenum grid parallel to the plate embossings of the plate. By embossing the plate element the inventor has achieved a greater effective plate area per unit area, which is an advantage.

Simple Mounting System

The simple mounting system of this tube lends itself to quantity production, and the use of stamped metal elements throughout furnishes a low cost item important in any manufacturing schedule. Machine spacing and automatic mounting will furnish a tube exceptionally fitted to modern demands for tubes of uniform characteristics.

With so many demands for uniform tubes caused by the movement toward single dial control in receivers, it seems that a tube which meets this demand will be of real value in the receiver field. This is especially true where radio frequency stages of amplification and reflex circuits enjoy such a wide usage.

The filament tension support in the Geisey tube is somewhat novel in that a high-tension molybdenum wire, knicked to pull on the filament at all times, is incorporated in the design. This prevents the filament from sagging under heat, and obviates any short circuit on the grid which might burn out the filament. There seems to be a tendency toward rigid grid tubes, the Magnavox, Alexanderson and other firms announcing recently some developments along this line.

Question Box

Q.—I have a five-tube radio frequency set. It is not equipped with a battery and I would like to attach one to this receiver. Can you tell me what type of battery is best for this purpose? A. K. C. Port Chester, N. Y.

Q.—The best way to insert a C battery is to put on an extra binding post. Now take the C battery from the ends of your audio transformers and run them to this binding post. Use this post for your C battery. Connect the plus side of your C battery to the minus side of your A battery. This completes the circuit. From 2 to 4 volts should be used.

CALIFORNIA STATION PLANNED

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 17 (Staff Correspondence).—Establishment of a 500-watt radio station for Sacramento as an official station for various state departments is proposed by business and commercial interests here. A committee of interested business men are investigating possibilities. Initial cost is estimated at \$25,000, while the maintenance cost would be between \$300 and \$500 a month.

Pupils Seated at Firesides

Attend Graduation by Radio

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22 (Special).—More than 250 northwest men and women who went to school by radio attended radio graduation exercises last night while seated at their firesides. They are to receive their diplomas by mail.

Miss Elizabeth Crocker, home economics expert at station WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, started the school Nov. 4, and more than 2000 persons, from a dozen states, enrolled.

Miss Crocker conducted a class with her invisible audience each Tuesday morning. To obtain a diploma it was necessary that each student work out a prescribed number of recipes, and submit a report. More than 250 persons, from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Iowa, qualified for diplomas.

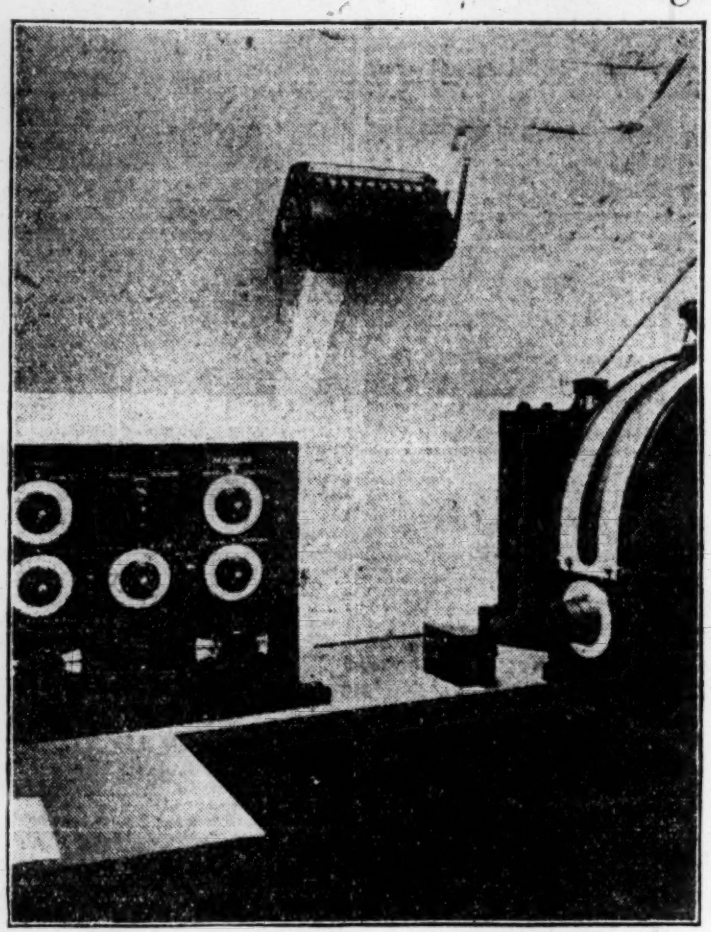
The graduation exercises included special music, speeches and "presentation" of diplomas.

One Wisconsin woman invited her neighbors to gather round her radio set, to hear the exercises. She wore a new dress made for the occasion.

One student, who is 82 years old, wrote that she was particularly eager to be graduated as she had never been "graduated." She is to receive a diploma.

Another student, a Minneapolis policeman, became so interested that he submitted several recipes of his own to be tried out.

WCCO started its second cooking school Jan. 2 and the second class is to be graduated in March. More than 500 have enrolled so far.



Wide World Photo

UNDER, upon, or over the land, air, or water, busy little radio waves flit hither and yon, alert for some friendly antenna whereon they may alight for the entertainment of listening fans. The antenna may be a grand system of towering poles and heavy wires, or it may be a lowly loop—it is all the same to the little impulses sent forth from a radio transmitter to "make their way in the world." The efficiency and safety of the submarine has been greatly enhanced since the introduction of improved radio apparatus for these underwater craft, and the accompanying photograph, taken at the recent radio show in Berlin, shows a model radio room for a German submarine. The United States, England and France are experimenting with various types of these underwater cruisers, and careful attention is being given to the radio equipment, for now that naval aviation is a reality and destroyers can ride the waves at express train speed, the submarine is obeying the ancient quip "When the birds fly low, the fish swim deep," and with orders from the fleet commander coming in on the radio, the U-boat may cruise far below the reach of depth bomb or six-inch shells.

Radio Programs

FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 29

GREENWICH TIME

(British programs through courtesy of Radio Times)

21.0, London, England (6:25 Meters)

7:35 p. m.—Chamber music program. Related to other stations.

22.0, Manchester, England (475 Meters)

8:20 p. m.—The Halle Orchestra. Related to other stations.

22.0, Manchester, England (475 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special entertainment program.

22.0, Manchester, England (475 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—The "National Chorus" from Maple Hall, Toronto.

22.0, Manchester, England (475 Meters)

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FLETA AND MARSH TO HEAD THE NEXT VICTOR RADIOCAST

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Special).—Stars of the third Victor radio presentation, Jan. 29, have been announced by the Victor Talking Machine company. They include Miguel Fleta, Spanish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera; Lucy Isabelle Marsh, lyric soprano, and the Flonzaley Quartet, famous exponents of stringed music. Some of these artists has ever radioed before.

The program will be radioed from station WEA, New York, and relayed by telephone lines to stations WCAP, Washington; WJAR, Providence; WFL, Philadelphia; WDBH, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WDAI, Pittsburgh; and WEEL, Boston.

It includes four selections by Señor Fleta, "La donna è mobile" from Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Mi Tira" from Bizet's "Carmen," "Mi Tira" and "Ay-Ay-Ay," Miss Marsh will sing "Ave Maria," "The Swallows," "Within a Mile of Edinboro," and "Beautiful Lady," the Flonzaley Quartet will play "Music in D Major" by Haydn, "Music of Spheres" by Rubenstein, "Nocturne" by A. Borodin, and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" by Alfred Pochon.

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"In Kalamazoo Since '72"
Fall and Winter Apparel
of Distinctive Modes
J. R. JONES' DRY GOODS AND COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
GILMORE BROTHERS
"Southwestern Michigan's Greatest
Department Store"
Also a Separate Store for Men

THE ORIOLE ROOM
115 So. Burdick Street
Delicious Malted Milk and Fountain Drinks
Afternoon Tea
Walk-Over, Nuttleman, and Cantilever
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THE BELL SHOE HOUSE
1015 E. ISLERBERG, Prop. 124 E. MAIN ST.
The CARL BOOK &
TYPEWRITER STORE
CORONA TYPEWRITER AGENT
229 W. Main Street Phone 4577

G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.
Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The international conference convened under the authority of the League of Nations at Geneva to bring about the suppression of the traffic in opium, does not, unfortunately, appear to be making much progress. It is extremely difficult for the outsider to understand exactly what is going on, for the

The Opium Problem

conference seems to have got bogged in a maze of treaty and legalistic confusions, quite like the effect of opium itself. Moreover, the practical problem is a very difficult one to solve. Opium is derived from the poppy, which can be grown almost anywhere. It is not a bulky product, and its deadly derivatives can be smuggled almost without fear of detection. And there is no international government which can frame or enforce laws to restrict its sale or production. The United States has discovered the difficulty of suppressing within its own territory the production and sale of a comparatively bulky product like alcohol. The problem of the international suppression of the drug traffic by many governments, in all stages of civilization, is therefore manifestly extremely complicated.

It is certain that the fundamental standpoint of the American delegation is right, that the only method of dealing with this crying evil is at the source: that is, by the control and eventual stoppage of the production of opium, everywhere, except such as is demanded for medicine or scientific purposes. Wholesale smuggling of the drug is inevitable so long as it can be produced at all for sale. The practical problem, however, is how to control the cultivation of the poppy in those huge areas in India, Indo-China, China, Persia and the Near East, where it is grown for profit today, where governments are inefficient, weak, or otherwise hindered in their attempts to interfere with the habits of the people, and where public opinion is hostile or inert. Obviously results can only be attained by a remarkable combination of wisdom, persistence, and knowledge, in all concerned.

The Monitor cannot dogmatize as to how effective international co-operation is to be brought about or who is principally to blame for failure or delay. But one conclusion does seem to be clear, that the conference itself has not been handled with very great wisdom. In matters of this kind plain speaking and impetuosity are essential, if inertia and obstruction are to be removed. But for several years now the international opium conferences have presented to the world a singularly unedifying spectacle of continuous wrangling and recrimination. It is certain that no results are ever reached by that method, and if the conference, which is now in session, is unable to lift itself out of the rut of fruitless argumentation and intrigue in which it seems to have got stuck, the sooner it makes way for a more effective body, the better it will be.

Few practical reforms are more important than the suppression of the traffic in harmful drugs. But it is well to remember in this question as in all similar ones that repression by law, though a valuable help, is in itself no solution of the problem. The taking of drugs is not a cause, it is an effect, and the effect will not be removed except by destroying the cause. That cause fundamentally lies in long-established national habits in the East, and in certain aspects of Western civilization itself. The real cause of the spread of the use of morphine, heroin, and other opium derivatives in the West—and there are said to be no less than 1,000,000 addicts in the United States alone—is not the existence of the drug, but the restless struggle for money and pleasure and excitement, which is so characteristic of our times. Suppress drugs and leave the unsatisfied restlessness and thirst for pleasure of the modern world unchanged, and the appetite will infallibly break out in another and, in all probability, a more subtle form.

The only real and final antidote to opium is not the law, but the substitution by the individual of the love of spiritual things for the love of this world. St. Paul, many centuries ago, taught the lesson with unerring insight. He set forth the works of the flesh in all their nakedness: uncleanness, lasciviousness, variance, emulations, envyings, and so on. There is the real cause of the drug habit, for people go to drugs principally as a means of escape from the despair and wretchedness and general disability, which surrender to the lure of this world brings in its train. And he pointed no less clearly to the only real remedy, when he said, "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." It is a good thing to try and suppress by legal means the traffic in drugs, but the evil will not disappear until mankind realizes that it can obtain the satisfaction and relief and happiness which today it seeks in drugs only by seeking the things of the Spirit.

Through the activities of the National Flood Prevention and River Regulation Commission, public attention is being directed to what is urged as the necessity, from an economic point of view, of conserving the great potential asset of water in the interior sections of the United States, in the form of

Controlling Inland Water Resources

streamflow regulation and hydroelectric power, irrigation, and incidentally the prevention of an appalling loss of soil, through erosion, due to floods caused by uncontrolled drainage. It has been shown by an interesting compilation of data that one cubic mile of topsoil and an enormous volume of water which should be conserved for irrigation and the generation of power sweep down the Mississippi River and into the Gulf of Mexico annually. This loss of soil may not appear, at first glance, to be important. But when it is pointed out that a cubic mile of solids of this character represents the equivalent of three inches of topsoil from 13,000,000 acres of land, and that this waste

is repeated annually, a somewhat different aspect is given to the matter. In the entire Mississippi Valley there are approximately 780,000,000 acres, and it is from this section that 80 per cent of the food and raw materials upon which the national prosperity is sustained come. This soil cannot be rebuilt. The only course remaining is to conserve existing deposits.

Of course it is realized that the prevention of floods and the conservation of surface waters in this great basin is no simple task. Only by providing dams and reservoirs in the source streams and tributaries can waste be prevented. Niagara and the St. Lawrence are regarded by the people of the United States and Canada as the great potential power producers. And yet it is a fact that during the flood period of 1912, to cite an example, a volume of water almost five times as great as that flowing over Niagara Falls passed down the Mississippi and into the Gulf. It is urged that with this waste prevented and the waters stored in valleys and gorges, there would be water for irrigation in those sections where it is needed, water available for all-year stream regulation which would make the navigation of many rivers possible, and impounded water for power development on a scale comparable, at least, to the latent energy of Niagara and the St. Lawrence.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to see the benefits of such conservation to agriculture, transportation, manufacturing, and industry in general. The persistent query is why this development has not been undertaken. It is explained that the groundwork for it was once laid, but that all plans were interrupted when Congress repealed what was known as the Newlands section of the Rivers and Harbors Bill enacted in the year 1917. This act contained provisions for the formation of a technical commission which would make a survey of soil, water and transportation resources, and report to Congress a plan for their conservation. The war came on and the President never appointed the commission. In 1919 the section of the law was repealed.

Early in January, Representative O'Connor of Louisiana introduced in the House a measure re-enacting the Newlands law. The passage of this bill is being strongly urged by its friends upon the theory that the present national Water Power Commission is not invested with authority to carry on the necessary preliminary investigations. The problem is national rather than sectional, and its solution comprehends much more than the supervision and regulation of existing water-power sources. In the far west and southwest there must be provided more facilities for the irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands. In the middle west there exists the pressing need of flood prevention. Everywhere, east, west, north and south, are the related problems of cheap power development and water transportation.

During the past year the new Polish Republic has made notable progress toward a better economic foundation, both at home and abroad. Under the premiership of Mr. Grabski, a financial expert rather than a party man, it has ceased territorial expansion and has devoted itself instead to internal reconstruction and foreign readjustment. Though there is not yet peace on all frontiers and though the national minorities problem has not yet been solved, even if ameliorated, the resuscitated state is on a considerably sounder economic foundation than it was at the end of 1923.

Mr. Grabski's first measure was to stop the printing of fiat money. The old paper marks are now worthless. Railroad fares were increased and taxes raised so that the public income matched the outlay. Then a new state bank was started, the greater part of the capital being subscribed in Poland, and a new gold currency was introduced. Being fully covered, the zloty has remained stable, and as a consequence a new feeling of confidence has taken root in the country.

The reverse side of the shield was the business depression and increased unemployment that followed the deflation. In addition there was last fall a partial failure of crops. The cost of living, being suddenly reckoned in gold, rose considerably, causing hardships to certain classes of the population. To ease these circumstances the Government advanced credits to agricultural banks—in all 63,000,000 zlotys—appropriated relief money for the unemployed, and took certain definite steps to promote foreign trade.

To stimulate the export of coal, for instance, it canceled the tax on that combustible. In order to prepare for the investment of foreign capital in Polish enterprises it funded its debts to England and the United States and six other countries. In Italy it obtained a loan. With the Swedish match interests it has negotiated a lease of the monopoly on matches, thereby assuring itself of practically a doubled income and a steady export trade in that commodity. French capital has been placed in the new harbor works at Gdynia and in the petroleum wells, English and American capital in various industries, including factories and metal works at Posen, and Swedish capital in the locomotive plant at Chranow. But still more foreign capital is wanted, and as the country's stability seems more and more assured it will no doubt come.

To offset the handicap of the protective tariff, which Poland, like the other new European states, threw around itself, an impressive series of special commercial treaties have already been concluded and more are in the course of preparation. To the press representatives at Warsaw, Premier Grabski was able to announce at the end of 1924 that such treaties had been signed with France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, and that negotia-

tions for others had been begun with Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Spain, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal, Estonia, and Persia—a remarkable list indeed. Most promising for improved relations in the future are those with Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Containing reciprocity provisions, such treaties cannot fail to stimulate an exchange of goods for the benefit of both parties. Swedish exports to Poland, for instance, have been granted a duty reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent. They are such manufactured articles as electric generators, telephones, gasoline motors, paper, tools and agricultural machinery. In return the Poles send mostly raw materials such as coal, mineral oils, matchwood, gasoline, magnesium, rolled steel, etc., and to transport these goods a direct steamship line has been started between Stockholm and Danzig. When the new port of Gdynia is finished much of the traffic now passing through Stettin will go direct. Economically Poland is looking up.

In June next, according to plans already practically perfected, the historic town of Lexington will observe the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The month and the season are propitious. New England is the goal of thousands of touring Americans all through the summer, and it is a foregone conclusion that the picturesque pageant which is being arranged for the entertainment of Lexington's guests will make the town the central attraction for at least a day, and perhaps for a week. The official observance of the anniversary will be on April 19 and 20. In these ceremonies the Government will take part. But April weather in the Atlantic coast states is not always salubrious. It may serve the purposes of those who begin a revolution, as it did 150 years ago, but June appears as the month in which to stage the picturesque features which are planned to mark the event.

Even those who have long been familiar with the scenes where the stirring events of the early Revolutionary period took place seem still to regard Lexington and Concord as points of patriotic interest. On Lexington Common and at the Bridge in Concord where the "embattled farmers" stood, there remain distinct physical reminders of the courage and consecration of those who were prepared to give all in the cause they held sacred. One cannot look lightly upon such scenes. The past is still too near. In the struggle of the human race for its ideals a century and a half is not a long time. The heroes of that generation are not myths. As one stands upon those historic fields it is not difficult to imagine or to reconstruct, as it were, the emotions which moved the brave women and men who made history there.

The world has progressed far since that day in April, 1775. It is the hope that it has passed beyond its belief in war, or the supposition that only by war can human rights be preserved and defended. In the pageant which will be presented at Lexington will be portrayed the stages of this progress, the object being to emphasize the blessings of human freedom. There will be depicted, of course, some of the events of that early war. But the chief effort will be to illustrate the development of the great empire farther west, the emancipation of the Nation from the curse of human slavery, and the subsequent marvelous development, industrially and socially, of a progressive people.

The minute men with their guns played their part well. But they were not the architects of the fortunes of the Nation they served. War was not the emancipator. It never can be. There can be no real progress, no real growth, solely as the result of war. After the bitter strife there must be a regeneration, a cleansing, a recommitment to the arts and ways of peace.

Editorial Notes

As the early days of February approach, when a great public meeting is to be held in the Queen's Hall, London, with the surplus of funds which were collected to defray the costs of the defense of Dr. W. R. Hadwen, J. P., at the Gloucester autumn assizes, interest centers once more around this well known anti-violenceist. Dr. Hadwen, it may be recalled, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter after a trial which aroused extraordinary interest in all quarters. One tribute which was paid to him at the meeting in the Shire Hall, Gloucester, on Nov. 12, is worth reproducing in part, because it expresses an opinion wider than mere personality. "What do some people say?" asked the Rev. E. D. S. Camus, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, "He is a crank, isn't he?" "To these," he continued, "I should reply: What is a crank? A crank is a most useful part of machinery, a part without which the most necessary of our machinery could not go on at all, and consequently the world could not progress." He concluded by referring to a famous definition of a crank: "A crank is a man with a new idea, and the man continues to be a crank until that idea is proved successful. Then he ceases to be a crank."

In publishing its midwinter number, the Los Angeles Times has certainly done its part this year toward refuting emphatically the reports that southern California has endured a year of adversity. Facts, figures, and pictures, all have been employed in plenty to prove that this section of the Union has enjoyed a period of marked prosperity, development and accomplishment. Indeed, the president of a great bank, whose summary of the activities of the last twelvemonth is included in this massive edition, is quoted by the Times as making the positive statement that "the current derogatory reports about conditions in Los Angeles are maliciously false." The Los Angeles which is here described is spoken of as a better and a greater Los Angeles than ever and one which is marching to still higher achievement. In passing, the interesting fact is recorded that this single edition of the Times contains more white paper than was used altogether in the first six years of the Times' existence!

Lima, the Capital of Peru

By WALLACE THOMPSON

The charm of Lima, the capital of Peru, is elusive, but charm the city has, of a very definite character. As a Spanish colonial city it has its disappointments, and as a modern capital it does not stand out with Santiago or Buenos Aires, but none the less it is Lima, and its dusty, sunny, narrow streets, its overhanging balconies, its portales on the square, and the palm-grown parks weave a picture one does not quickly forget.

Lima is built of adobe, or sun-dried bricks, and so it has been since the days of the Conquest. Plaster or cement-covered, the building material closest at hand has furnished a far stouter method of construction than can be imagined from the description. For Lima, it must always be remembered, never has a downpour of rain, its total annual precipitation being about four inches, most of which comes in the form of heavy fogs, condensing on the streets and buildings.

There is no surface water, and one can dig down to almost any distance and find no moisture—the soil is virtually dust. This fact has its effect on the building problem, so that in the new colonies, for instance, one will find the old colonial style of construction, in every possible style of architecture, and all of them constructed of sun-dried bricks which have been made in the very yard of the house, and a few upright timbers! And if time presses, the owner moves in before the roof is finished, for it will not rain and the mists do not come to the window, when the cold Humboldt current of July and August condenses over the city for weeks on end.

So adobe has come to be the chief building material; indeed the big cathedral itself was built largely of these sun-dried bricks—and it has endured for three centuries! Yet not many of the old colonial mansions, so built have remained. They have gone, by the hundreds, to be replaced by modern structures, less lovely, and yet of the same native material. But there are enough of the old buildings, and an example of the finest of colonial types, the Torre-Tagle mansion, is preserved today in almost its original beauty.

In one of the narrow side streets of the capital, this fine old house, with its elaborately carved balconies built of Central American mahogany in Moorish style, its lovely Talavera tiles of blue and yellow, imported, tradition has it, from Spain, is one of the few places of Latin America. It is now the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where official receptions are held. Certain untoward efforts at renovation and mural decoration have tended to change its classic beauty, but

the fine casements, the richly carved doors (each with its outer door of elaborately turned wooden bars), and the exquisite ceilings remain as of old, to charm and fascinate the most casual tourist and to tantalize the real student with their richness.

A few such bits, not the least magnificent the carved ceiling of the Senate chamber, which was once the judgment hall of the Inquisition, and is today one of the most beautiful of rooms, remain in other portions of the capital. But in essence Lima's charm is of today, and only as background does it belong to the past.

The narrow main street of Lima, Calle Union, is marked by the passing crowds of well-dressed men and women, many of the latter strikingly beautiful, and by the hurrying motor cars and motor busses. The sidewalks are narrow, the curbs shallow (for what need, really, of a curb when there is no rain?) one passes back and forth freely, giving the inside of the walk to the ladies and being crowded off by the men, in a calm if not always an appreciative mood. And so it is that one absorbs the charm of this city in its old city.

Lima has characteristics of its own. For one, the heavy bamboo walking sticks of the man—a dandy will carry one of a diameter of two inches with the utmost pride. For another, the taxicabs, which are Ford touring cars, all dilapidated and all collecting just twenty cents into the short, within the confines of this city of 200,000. And for another, if you will, the utter lack of livable hotels.

There is the usual talk of a fine hotel to be built, and doubtless it will come to realization, but the lack is of the host of small hotels, clean and comfortable, which in Lima there is nothing, literally, but one poor imitation of a French hotel, neither modern and clean nor typical and Peruvian, and in the suburbs an equally nondescript establishment with its sleeping rooms scattered through shabby houses on the site of the former fortifications. Lima cannot be listed in the favored stopping places of travelers until it does pass.

But in spite of bad hotels, dust and some other discomforts, Lima has its charm, and he who is not addicted to an imperious need of the luxuries of life will find the hardships of the pseudo-luxury of the Lima hotels endurable, for the sake of the unique experience of being in this rare city, with its historic scenes, its bits of the old colonial days, its beautiful women and its urbane and courteous men.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Jan. 22

A petition from the deputies demands votes for French women in the municipal elections this year. These elections, in view of the political situation, are important, and it is hoped in some quarters to get a bill passed in time. Once women are allowed the municipal vote and hold municipal office, it will be easy to extend the suffrage until France is brought into line with practically all civilized countries today. The petition shows that the Senate and Chamber have, in the past, expressed approval of the local vote.

Newspaper changes are always interesting, even to the general public, because they give some indication of the kind of policy professionally and politically which is likely to be followed. Thus when we read that *Le Journal* is no longer owned by M. Henri Letellier but by M. Cornuché, and when we learn that M. Cornuché is the director of the Beauville Casino and of other places where gambling for high stakes is de rigueur, it is not difficult to form an opinion about the value of *Le Journal* as an unbiased medium for the dissemination of news.

The Comité France-Amérique, which exists for the purpose of furthering intellectual and artistic co-operation between the Continent of America and France, announces the organization of a committee which will try to bring about even closer relations between the various nations. Its chief aim will be to foster a mutual knowledge between writers and artists of France and America. M. Henri Bergson presides over the committee, whose vice-president is M. Robert de Flers, the playwright who, like the philosopher, is a member of the French Academy. M. Firmin Gémier and M. Jacques Copeau are the presidents of the theatrical section. The secretary of the American group is Mr. Morton Fullerton.

The Comédie Française has now made its arrangements for the New Year. Normally the troupe consists of artists who enter as salaried pensionnaires and are afterwards promoted to the rank of associates with a share in the profits of the theater. Unfortunately, although several pensionnaires were entitled to promotion to the rank of associates, there were no shares in the profits available for them, and for this year the honor will be unremunerative. The shares are naturally limited in number, and only four men and five women associates draw a full share. These are M. de Sylva, de Feraudy, Lambert and Léon Bernard; with Mmes. Weber, Lecomte, Sorel, Pierat and Cerny. The rest get only part shares, four-twelfths being the minimum. A recent edict that in future no foreigners shall become associates has been resented by one of the most capable actresses at the Comédie Française—Mademoiselle Ventura, of Rumanian origin. She has already reached the rank of associate, and therefore the decree cannot apply to her. Nevertheless she takes it to be a reflection upon her, and she wishes to resign. The Comédie will not accept her resignation, and if she insists she will, by the terms of an agreement, be debarred from playing in any other Paris theater.

In its day and in its way the Moulin Rouge was probably the most famous of all Paris places of amusement. Its dancers at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present century are still remembered. Toulouse-Lautrec, the quaint dwarf of genius, has immortalized them in a series of remarkable drawings and paintings. Then the Moulin Rouge was burnt down. During the war it was used by the American army. Now it has been rebuilt and stands up on the Hill of Montmartre, a great mill whose sails are silhouetted against the brightly lighted night sky. It produces a typical enough Parisian review, artistically staged, which must be reckoned among the best of its kind.

The commission which is working out a practical scheme for providing equal educational privileges for children of all classes in France is pursuing its task. Its object has now been more elaborately explained. What is proposed is that every child shall be enabled to pass from a primary to a secondary school if he shows aptitude, and all possible assistance must be rendered him. From the secondary school all promising pupils should be assisted to pass to higher schools and colleges. The Government would like such education to be entirely free, and doubtless the commission will endeavor to report in this sense. But obviously many difficulties must be overcome before it is possible to construct an educational ladder along which the poorest child can climb from the bottom to the top.

Harve and Bordeaux, two of the largest ports and shipping centers of France, have won their autonomy. Other ports are expected to claim similar independent status. The centralized control of ports, as indeed the general system of centralization, was instituted by Napoleon. In modern conditions such centralization is found to be obsolete. A new board of control has already been installed at Bordeaux, and Harve will follow suit immediately. The new organization will reserve without charge all material formerly controlled by the local Chamber of Commerce, and the State will hand over all material, buildings and property which may be necessary. The board is composed of members designated by the local Chamber of Commerce, by the regional Chamber of Commerce, by the General Council of the Department, by the Municipal Council and by the Seamen's Syndicate.

Fresh efforts have been made to introduce into France the use of the check. In England and in America payment by check is almost universal. In France checks are relatively rare. The Frenchman does not like such paper payments; even some of the largest establishments will hardly accept a check. This is a great pity because,

in the present state of French finances, the universal adoption of cash causes considerable loss. As payments of every kind are made by cash, the Government is obliged to keep in circulation an excessive quantity of currency. French currency stands at forty milliards of paper money. On the financial markets of the world, France is regarded as having an excessive emission, and its credit is, therefore, poor.

The present position with regard to the provision of flats at cheap rentals by the Paris Municipal Council, has been explained. The money for the erection of these flats comes from the city's loan of 125,000,000 francs. The first part of the council's plan is to build apartment houses in various streets, providing altogether 1120 flats. The second part of the plan is to erect other apartment houses on the site of the former fortifications. Assuming that under this scheme there are in all something over 2000 flats, they will undoubtedly be a great relief, although quite inadequate to the needs of the city. There is no problem which is more difficult than the problem of accommodation, and in spite of the interest of the council, it is not many years ago that it was not possible to find suitable accommodation at a reasonable rent in the capital of France.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter as to what is published, and he undertakes to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Seeking the Truth for the Truth's Sake

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I was impressed with the pertinence of your recent editorial comment upon the emphatic words President Coolidge had commended the seeking of the truth for the truth's sake, as essential to "true advancement along any line of endeavor." For the last three centuries or more, physical science, as a whole, has been making continuous and ever more wonderful progress as the result of devotion to the discovery and demonstration of the truth about things, and regardless of existing beliefs, however well buttressed they may be by "learned authorities" or "vested interests."

And yet one of America's noblest sons has made it impressively clear to a constantly increasing number, in the field of economics this order has, most unfortunately, not obtained. The thinking man was compelled to concede Henry George's contention that the present system of taxation is an antiquated failure, wastefully expensive, discouraging to production, easily evaded by the dishonest, inefficient and outrageously unjust; and yet decade after decade passes by without any considerable advance having been made toward a better, more adequate way of providing funds for public expense, and this for the manifest reason that the truth for the truth's sake has not been sought as in other departments of investigation. The doing of the right for the right's sake, that is, has not been looked upon as practically one of the very main legislations in the presence of opposing financial interests which profit by the present situation.

Yet another failure to seek the truth for the truth's sake, regardless of reigning prejudices, is found, strange to say, in the field of religion. Here loyalty to the faith of the fathers has ever been distinctly in the way of real progress, and the endeavor to buttress and protect existing creedal beliefs, rather than to find and follow the redemptive truths which the Master abundantly proved to be demonstrable, here and now—this attitude upon the part of Christian leaders has surely been one of the most striking and lamentable facts of Christian history. Even our readers who are standing for the rule of a scientific procedure in the attempted achievement of the world's redemption will readily concede the force and legitimacy of this call, in their instance as well, to the more devoted following of the truth for the truth's sake alone. The President's appeal commends itself to Christian believers of every name, for as never before, perhaps, they are realizing the shortcomings of organized Christianity, in this regard. They are perceiving (and in this there is a great promise of better things) that failure to trust in the truth is the greatest mistake the man, the church, or the Nation can make.

Meantime what great occasion we all have to be glad and thankful that our President is such a world-leader in the inculcation of fine, ethical ideals.

J. B. B. Sharon, Mass.

Regarding a "Less Noise Week"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Reading in the Monitor the items regarding the objections to the noise caused by riveting on many of the new buildings now being put up in New York City revived an idea which I have had in mind for some time, that a "Less Noise Week" might be observed in America to advantage.

We are at the present time probably at about the peak of the noise nuisance, and many thinking persons are beginning to realize that a great deal of the noise of modern civilization is entirely unnecessary and could be eliminated with very little effort, which much of the noise which might even seem necessary could be greatly reduced if due consideration were given to the matter.

It is quite possible that President Coolidge would declare a national "Less Noise Week" if he were asked to do so. There are public-spirited bodies throughout the country that would probably get behind such a movement. I believe there are already in existence organizations formed primarily to help eliminate unnecessary noise. Many cities now have anti-noise ordinances in effect.

V. C. Berkeley, Calif.